THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, invariably in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, invariably in advance,......$10 00
" six months, " " 5 00
" three months, " " 3 00
" one month, " " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1866. NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

North Carolina Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.
May 10. 14-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.
Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of
WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.
Refer to Messrs. J. Simon & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Schuler, 32 Broad St.
w-1-tf

D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.
WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, Forwarding Merchandise, &c.
w-1-tf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRODUCE, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, without advices.
2-tf

S. T.--1860--X.
PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck.—See descriptive circular around each bottle.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

Notice.
AT THE SOLICITATION of many of our friends in North Carolina, we have concluded to send a competent workman to repair our gins in different parts of the State. Parties who wish to avail themselves of his services will please leave their names with our Agents, Messrs. ROSSET & CO., Wilmington, and the workman will call as soon as he can reach them on his rounds, and in time to repair their gins for the growing crops. He will be provided with material for renewing any part of a gin.
W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.,
Cotton Gin Manufacturers,
Columbus, Ga.
July 5 22—1mw.
Goldsboro' Southerner copy one month.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

J. Hewlett,
vs.
D. Hewlett. Petition for Dower.
S. Hewlett,
Henry C. Hewlett.

ON MOTION, it is ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, for six weeks, notifying Henry C. Hewlett, non-resident, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of September next, and plead or demur to this petition, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Teste, ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr.,
Clerk New Hanover County Court.
July 12 23—w6t.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR to the last will and testament of Jno. Black, deceased, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. B. SEAVY, Executor.
July 12 23—w4t

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, May Term, 1866.
John T. Robinson, Adm'r, vs. Wm. D. Robinson and others.

WHEREAS, JOHN T. ROBINSON, Adm'r, has filed a petition in the Court aforesaid, against Wm. D. Robinson and others, to make real estate assets in his hands for the payment of debts; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. D. Robinson is a non-resident, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, this is, therefore, to notify said Wm. D. Robinson to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday of August next, and answer or demur, or judgment will be taken against him pro confesso.

W. A. MATTHIS,
Clerk County Court.
July 12 23—w6t.

A Card.
MR. JAMES McCORMICK TAKES THIS METHOD of returning his sincere thanks to the people of North Carolina, and especially of this city, for their liberal patronage and great kindness to him—extended through many years of business. He will be pleased to continue to fill their orders for any articles required in the Merchant Tailor, with more dispatch and enlarged facilities, at No. 35 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina.
JAMES McCORMICK,
Merchant Tailor, No. 35 Broad Street,
July 4, 1866. 1wd&tw Charleston, S. C.

The Re-Organization of the Judiciary.

The House have finally passed a bill reducing the number of judges of the Supreme Court to seven, and reconstructing the judicial districts. It was intimated in the caucus the other night that the President might veto this bill.

Resignation of Representative Rousseau.

General Rousseau was in his seat to-day, and participated in the proceedings. He has written his letter of resignation, and will probably send it to the Governor of Kentucky.

Movements of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton and party returned to New Orleans from Texas to-day, they having completed their tour of inspection.

The Late Convention and its Proposed Constitution.

The following letter, which we are permitted to publish, is addressed to a member of the late State Convention. It discusses the proposed change in the basis of representation, and takes the ground that the Convention had no power to revise the Constitution; that its action in this respect is null and void, and cannot be rendered valid by a vote of the people ratifying the same. Although the letter was not originally intended for publication, the points named are discussed with masterly ability, and, indeed, the whole argument is unanswerable.

July 2nd, 1866.

My Dear Sir:

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * * I need hardly assure you, that my opinion concurs with yours on "the basis of representation," and that, without any reference to the "Statistics" as operating upon the preponderance of numbers in the representation of the different sections of the State. I was well enough satisfied with the previous provisions of our Constitution on this subject, in their practical effect, and would have been content to abide by them still. But I must own that, as things have changed in regard to the negroes, those provisions would not now rest on a principle sound in theory. Yet I think them more sound than the one you adopted in Raleigh. Under our Republican system it seems right that one branch of the Legislature ought to represent persons. When that is said, the question arises, "what persons?" I say *all*; because all are equally affected by the laws that may be enacted. I do not mean that all are to vote for representatives; for my opinion is quite to the contrary. All free men ought to have equal civil rights: that is, security in person and property by the Constitution and the laws made under it. These are natural rights inherent in freedom, and such security is not only due to all persons, as their right, but is essential to the peace and welfare of the body politic. But, as to political rights or powers, which are the same things, the considerations are totally different. They consist, not in the rights above mentioned as held *under* the law, but of the powers *over* the Constitution and laws—to make or alter them which principally consist of the rights of being delegated to make the laws or to choose the delegates. That power or right is not a natural one, but conventional, and according to the sense of the community of the fitness of particular classes for the exercise thereof, regard being had to the homogeniety of the classes, the safety of the existing government, and the security, in person and property, of the most numerous, intelligent, virtuous, and valuable portion of the population. These reasons have always excluded women and minors, of the most favored race, from the exercise of political powers in all countries, and do still exclude them: it being deemed impolitic and unsafe to confide such powers to those persons. The same reasons necessarily exclude negroes now, and ought to do so for a long time to come, if not forever. But the enquiry still presents itself, whether, though not voting, they are not, properly, to be included in the estimate of population, when population is assumed as the *proper basis* of representation? It seems to me that they ought. I agree, that "the Federal basis," as it was called, the enumeration of a certain proportion of them as fixing the representation, is gone; that provision was founded on peculiar circumstances and reasons, which have ceased to be applicable either to the Federal or State representation. But what other provision ought to take its place? There are but two that can be reasonably thought of, if numbers are to regulate representation to any extent; and they are, first, the number of voters, or, secondly, the number of people. Your Convention, so-called, has adopted neither, but instead of it, says the number of a certain class of the people, namely: the whites in each county shall regulate the number of representatives of the county; thus making white women, married or unmarried, and infants, a part of the basis of representation. I do not complain that those portions of our white people are thus included. But I ask why they are included and why they ought to be included? The answer is plain, that, though non-voters, they are as much bound by the laws that may be made, and, therefore, as much interested in them as the white men who did vote for the delegates; and, therefore, the delegates ought to be men who are their neighbors, know their wants and condition, and sympathize with them both in their wants and wishes; and hence, the number of those who represent such people ought to be in proportion to the people of the county, so as, in fact, to represent the whole people, and guard the interests of all, whether voters or not.—That is the principle on which your Body rejected the voters as the criterion of the number of representatives, and took as the criterion the whole white population, including both voters and non-voters. My objection is, that black free persons were not also included—not as voters, but as fixing the representation in point of numbers.—Every reason for including white women and infants applies with equal force to the blacks, and some of them with greater force. For example: the great burdens of governments in modern times are taxation and military service; in the latter, women are not concerned; in the former, married women but little, and in poll taxes, not at all, whether married or single. Now it most materially concerns blacks, what poll taxes shall be levied, how they shall be apportioned to property taxes, and to what amount they shall be carried. Upon these questions surely those who live where the negroes are most numerous who knew their means, their willingness and their ability to pay this or that tax, are best qualified to judge what revenue can be raised from them, what they cannot or will not willingly pay, or what cannot be exacted without grievous distress and oppression. So with respect to military service, whether they may be safely trusted in it now, or at a future day; whether they shall or shall not be trained to arms, either by compulsion or by permission; again, whether they shall be educated, as they may be able, and as their own voluntary act, or at the public expense; and from what sources the revenue, needed for the purpose, shall or ought to be drawn. These, besides many other points, are vital questions to the negroes, on which those living among them must be better informed; and the representation from the county ought to embrace as many, in proportion to others, as will bring the largest share of the required knowledge, guard the right of these people, keep clear the way for their advancement, and make them as happy as their subordinate and dependent condition will allow. It seems to me, therefore, that your Body adopted the very worst basis of representation that could have been selected, both in respect of the white and black classes; and I think it, of itself, an entirely sufficient ground for the popular rejection of the Constitution, so-called, by all the citizens of the State, and especially by those who reside in those portions of the State in which the blacks are numerous.

But I ask the liberty of expressing further and more general reasons for the opinion I entertain that the so-called Constitutien is no Constitution at all, and, for that reason, ought to be rejected without regard to its provisions, whether good or bad, approved or disapproved. I do not know your opinion on this point, as I have not read much of your proceedings. * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * *

I will therefore, proceed to state my views for your consideration—hoping that they will meet your approbation, or, if not, that you will favor me with yours in opposition, that I, too, may have both sides before me, and be, myself, brought back to the right path from which I may have strayed.

I consider, that this is no Constitution, because your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people, as the easiest, simplest, and most efficient method of settling the points at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous questions before the Judiciary. I object to the organization of your Body as a Convention, because it was called without the consent of the people of North Carolina, by the President of the United States, or under his orders; an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give the Body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—his Governor of a Province—did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted. I deny it directly and positively. The delegates were not the choice of the people; for in the proclamation calling it, the qualifications of the persons who might be eligible and those of the persons who might vote for them, were strictly presented in a manner variant from our fundamental law, and excluding from each class a large portion—some would say the best portion—of our qualified citizens. In many cases our people were not represented, but, in fact, were misrepresented. The acts of such a body cannot be said to be those of the people of the State. They are not entitled to obedience, and cannot be, or, at least, ought not to be, judicially recogninized. The whole proceeding arose out of arbitrary assumption, overthrowing all notions of popular government, and destructive of the very first principles of Republican freedom; and when it is put to the people for their sanction or rejection, then let every man who was excluded from voting for a delegate say: "No! I had no voice in making it—in choosing the men who did make it, and I wish not now to be dragooned into its adoption;" and let every man whose neighbor or friend was thus excluded also say: "No! the best men in the country were not allowed a voice in constituting the Convention or electing its members, and I will not sanction their ostracism by fixing on them a Constitution—an unalterable law—imposed on them by a body in which they were not heard, and from which they were expressly excluded by irresponsible military power or its subordinate and servile instruments;" and let every citizen of North Carolina, too, say: "No! I scorn and reject an instrument tendered to me under the name of a Constitution of North Carolina which the people of North Carolina did not make, and which was made for them by men in the guise of our representatives, who were not our representatives, but those of a power exercising at the time the authority of a conqueror in military possession of our territory, and arrogating to itself the right of superseding all our civil offices and abrogating our laws." Let the people cry, "We will have nothing to do with such a Convention or any Constitution proposed by it. If the Constitution needs amendment (and we do not inquire into that now,) we will, at the proper time, a time of quiet, and one when the reason of every man will have its due play and office, choose good men, at a free election, and by the voice of all our people, who shall revise and amend that instrument. In other words, *we will make a Constitution for ourselves*, and not another for us!" But supposing that in the *quasi* revolutionary condition of the last year the military power of the conqueror was either according to natural and national law, or by usurpation, competent to the power exercised on this subject, and that our people, avoiding further resistance, chose rather to submit to such usurpation and acquiesce in its behests, yet surely, surely, the Body organized by the conqueror, under the name of a Convention, cannot in its acts validly transcend the authority conferred on it when it was called, and assume to perform the very highest of all delegated power, that of framing a Constitution of government, in respect of all the powers which can be conferred, and of all the restrictions which can be imposed by a people on all the different departments of government. Yet such is the fact here. Mr. Johnson required a Convention to perform certain specific acts; to annul the ordinance of secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves and ordain that slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the State "war debt." All these were done; the two first promptly, and in satisfactory terms; and the third, at the last moment, under dictation and in conformity to orders, after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson proclaimed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State, and to our law regulating elections. Was there any thing more for *that* Convention to do? Were they chosen for any other purpose, even by those who were allowed to vote for the members? How dare they, then, go on to frame a Constitution, a law, for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for other ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned rebels"—who were not allowed to vote at all? The pretension is without parallel or precedent, until the present term of Radical assumption of power in a dominant military or a numerical majority, without respect for rights or the Constitution. As far as they safely can, and whenever they can, the people ought to resist that pretension. This they can peacefully do, when called on and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them, by force or fraud, by any extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow citizens.

You will perceive, that I have hitherto discussed this subject, as depending on the original and natural rights of our people, unaffected by any provision of our pre-existing Constitution; and, even on that basis, I deny the authority of your Convention to make or propose a new or modified form of goverment for us. But the clause in our Constitution, touching its amendment, or the call for a Convention for that purpose, is so clear and so precise against any such Convention as we have had, as to put the point beyond doubt or argument, as it seems to me. Two modes of amending the Constitution are provided: One through the agency of the General Assembly, proposing an amendment for ratification by a vote of the people, which need not be considered here; the other, by a Convention called in a manner prescribed in the Constitution, which is the matter now for consideration. It is obvious, that, in prescribing these two, all other modes are excluded by irresistible inference. In respect to a Convention, the words are, "No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." In either case, the regularly constituted authority of the organized government is required to initiate an alteration of the government, which was no doubt, upon the sound principle laid down in the Rhode Island case, in order to avoid popular commotions, revolutions, and uncertainty as to what is the Constitution. If, then, the two modes designated are the only ones by which the Constitution can be altered, it is clear that this last—so-called—Convention was not a *Constitutional Convention*, and therefore its acts are *void*.

Yielding then, that Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Holden's Convention might, by popular acquiescence, adopt for us the measures demanded by them, yet it had no existence as a Convention of the people of North Carolina under their Constitution, and could not, therefore, alter that instrument in any of those points which affect our internal organization as a distinct republican State; for example, the basis of representation, the qualifications of the representatives, and of the voters; the number and jurisdiction of Courts; the appointment of the judges thereof; the tenure of their office, and that of the executive, or the like. No disquisition can render these points clearer than the short and simple paragraph of the Constitution itself. The conclusion can only be evaded by establishing as a truth, that the clause of the Constitution was no longer in force, and that position cannot be true, unless it be also admitted, that no other part of it was in force, or, in other words, that by virtue of the war and its results, we were a people without Constitution or law of any sort. It necessarily comes to that, and that never ought to be, and never can be, yielded. Perhaps it would be sufficient for our present purposes, to say, that, even your Convention does not assert such a doctrine, but plainly proceeds upon a contrary one, by professing to "amend" our old Constitution, as still subsisting, and not to make one *ab origine*, and by designating the old laws still in force as contra distinguished from those passed by Legislatures sitting under the auspices of secession. Indeed, it is impossible under any aspect of any law, as understood among civilized nations and in modern times, that a whole people can be treated or considered as being without any law or ministers of the law, even by Conquerors. The security of person, and the rights of property, and the obligation of contracts still subsist. Can it, for instance, be supposed for a moment, that upon the death of a proprietor, there is no rule of succession to his real and personal estates, and that the first occupant may appropriate them, or that no body can? On the contrary, I say, that the laws of North Carolina were still her laws, including her fundamental law, and, if so, it is then to be deduced, that there could be no Convention to abrogate or to alter that law, unless called and chosen in the manner prescribed in it, and that, as a corollary, your Convention had no power in the premises, and its pretended powers and acts ought not to be confirmed by the people, if the people could confirm them, but ought to be opposed and rejected. It would seem, that that body was aware of the defect of its powers, from the submission of those acts to the people, thus seeking the requisite confirmation. But, in truth, such confirmation cannot be derived from that source; for the same provision in the Constitution, which makes the Convention a nullity, equally excludes the efficiency of a popular majority to annul one Constitution and make another. As the act of a people living under a constituted Government, even the vote of the majority is *proprio vigore* ineffectual, without the assent of the subsisting Constitutional Government, and its directions for taking the vote and ascertaining the majority. Without such previous authority and regulations, the majority, if physically able, may overthrow the existing Government, but it can only do so by revolution and not as possessing a legitimate delegated office and power. I need not, however, dilate further on this topic as the grounds and authorities on which the doctrine depends are, according to my recollections, set forth in the argument and opinion given by the Supreme Court in *Dorr's case*. Then, if a people of a State cannot, by their own direct vote, abrogate or make a Constitution, without the previous sanction of authority in power under the existing Government, as in *Dorr's* case, much less can they do it, when the Constitution then subsisting specially provides two other modes for effecting these purposes and excludes all besides, which is our case.

We arrive then, at these results: that the Convention was not *constitutional*; it had no powers and could not make a Constitution; that for the same reason the people have no powers, and that as neither the Convention nor the people had any power in the premises, by consequence, both together are equally destitute of the requisite power. The Convention was an unauthorized body, and, therefore, no more than a voluntary collection of so many men—a caucus, recommending to the people to adopt by their vote a certain instrument as our Constitution, a thing which the people, under our Constitution, are not competent to do on that recommendation, and, therefore, the conjoint resolutions and votes of the two bodies have no more effect than than that of either by itself. I conclude it is no Constitution, and cannot be made one by what has been done, or can be done now.

What, then, does it behoove the people to do? They ought, it seems to me, promptly and decisively to reject the whole project. If it be suggested, that, in our experience, all Conventions, since those of '76, which formed our original Constitution, have regularly made them worse and worse, and, therefore, we had better take this than run further risks, and especially that, at least, those who approve of the alterations shall give their suffrage for adoption. I reply no! The great principle of political and civil liberty, that a people may, and ought to make a Constitution and Government for themselves; that in so doing they ought to be careful to proceed in the regular and peaceful method which is prescribed, instead of an unauthorized, irregular and usurped mode, from which uncertainty as to the validity of their doings, and consequent commotions arise, furnish the strongest reasons why every man should give his voice against the instrument now proposed, and wait for the action of the Legislature in proposing of amendments to the people, or the duly calling of a Convention which would have legitimate power to adopt them.

Let me here adduce a case, which I ought to have added to the efficiency of the popular vote *per se*. I adduce it, because it is level to the apprehensions of every one, and exhibits in a strong light the correctness of the argument against the popular power—a mere majority—over the Constitution of a nation. The case to which I allude, is that of the Government of the United States. The Constitution there specifies the modes of amendment; modes intended to protect minorities against superior numbers. Now, suppose, upon this assumption, that the people may do as to them listeth, and that the majority of the people are the people, an attempt were made to alter the Federal Constitution, by a vote of the whole population of the United States,—what sort of a Constitution should we have—who could endure it, especially at the South—who would endure it and hold it to be a Constitution? So it is under the provisions of our State Constitution. Then let our people with one voice reject it. That will quiet everything, and we may begin anew, in a lawful way, to make the Constitution what we wish it. But, if approved by the people and proclaimed by the Governor, all the questions upon the validity of the instrument and the powers of the Convention arise—questions affecting the right to all the old and the new offices, and the objections of the so-called Constitution—no bounds can be set to the disquietude incident to them, nor to the embarrassments of the Judiciary.

I have now, I believe, said all that I have to say on these subjects. I owe you an apology for the desultory mode of presenting them, on the spur of the occasion of receiving your letter, and without premeditation as to arrangement, expressions, &c.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Your friend, &c.

STATE NEWS.

RALEIGH MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Richmond *Examiner* in referring to the Raleigh Memorial Association, pays the following just compliment to the widow of one of the noblest men who fell in the late war.

Mrs. General L. O'B. Branch, wife of one of the bravest of North Carolina's sons, who took part in the late struggle for southern independence, is the accomplished and energetic President of the association engaged in the most noble and praiseworthy effort to preserve from oblivion the names and register of our dead, yet unavailing defenders.

WILSON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of Wilson gave on Thursday and Friday nights of last week, Dramatic and Musical entertainments for the benefit of their Memorial Association.—We learn from the *Carolinian* that the exhibition was entirely successful, and reflected much credit on the villiage, and does special honor to the ladies under whose auspices it was gotten up.

THE BUREAU AND THE CIVIL LAW.—We stated some days ago, that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city had arrested, or had summoned before them, two of our city police—officers Walcott and Harget, charged with assaulting negroes. The alleged offence consisted simply in the officers using their staves where they were resisted by force in making arrests for violations of the civil law.

The cases of these officers came before the Bureau on Monday, on which occasion, we understand, Mayor Washington entered his protest against the jurisdiction of that tribunal. The result was that the cases were turned over from the Bureau to the civil courts.

We expect to be able to lay before the public, in a few days, the correspondence between the officer of the Bureau and Mayor Washington.—*It is more than ordinary*, though not much more than what might have been expected.

Newbern Commercial.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, a canoe bound for Bay River, was proceeding down the river with three passengers—W. R. Sawyer, (white) and two negroes named Abraham Riggs and George Mills, and when about a mile below the city, the canoe was run into by the schooner Henry Clay, Milton Mayo, master, bound for Washington, and capsized. The two negroes were drowned. An investigation into the matter shows it to have been purely accidental, no blame whatever attaching to the Captain or crew of the schooner.—*Newbern Commercial.*

THE BEST COTTON STALK YET.—Jos. H. Rhem, Esq., laid on our table day before yesterday unquestionably the finest cotton stalk we have seen this season. It measured 47 inches, clear of the ground, and contained 112 well developed forms, blooms and bolls. In all other respects it was superior to any other we have yet seen. Mr. Rhem informs us that he has *opening bolls* on his plantation, and that in a very short time he will present us with fully matured *cotton* of the new crop.—Craven ahead, so far.—*Newb. Commercial.*

GRANVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Granville county Agricultural Society met at Mrs. Alley's Hotel, Henderson, on Saturday, the 14th inst.,—Col. Jones, 1st Vice-President, in the chair.

The names of Drs. W. W. Young and W. K. Cheatham were added to the executive committee.

The 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next were appointed as the time for holding the annual fair.

The Chair appointed Captain A. B. Andrews, Dr. S. D. Young and Major A. J. Rogers, a committee to invite a suitable person to deliver the annual address.

Capt. A. B. Andrews, was elected chief marshal.

It was ascertained that the sum of five hundred dollars had been subscribed for improving the Fair grounds, and it was ordered that advertisement be made for proposals to make the requisite improvements,—said proposals to be opened on Saturday next, at 2 o'ctock, in the presence of the Executive committee, at the office of the Secretary.

A list of premiums was agreed on; also the rules and regulations by which the fair is to be governed, which were ordered to be printed forthwith.

Adjourned to meet again on the 2d Saturday in August.

COLORED POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Of the 360,000 blacks in North Carolina 3,294 are receiving rations. A decrease of 4,787 rations is reported since the month of May. One hundred and nineteen freedmen's schools are now in operation in North Carolina, with one hundred and thirty-five teachers. The attendance averages 9,084 pupils, seventeen schools having suspended for the summer months.

MONUMENT TO A DAUGHTER OF GEN. LEE.—We are informed that the citizens of Warren county will, on the 8th proximo, erect a monument over the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. She is buried near Jones' Springs. Invitations to be present have been sent to the General and his family; Fitzhugh and William Henry Lee, Gen. Ransom and others. It is quite probable they will attend.

The occasion will evidently attract a great crowd, not as matter of curiosity, but that the people may evidence their respect for the old chieftain.

THE LATE COL. C. M. ANDREWS.—The mortal remains of the late Col. Clinton M. Andrews, who lost his life in defence of his country, were brought from Virginia to this town by his widow, and interred with becoming honors in the Presbyterian burying ground, last week, followed by a large retinue of sorrowing friends to the final resting place of this noble patriot. He reposes beside his noble brother, Capt. J. B. Andrews, who lost his life in one of the battles near Richmond. Another brother, Capt. Jay Andrews, lost a leg during the war. At the first tocsin of the war for the subjugation of the South as it has proved, these three noble brothers volunteered in the service of their country—two of them lost their lives, and the other bears an honorable wound, a high testimonial of patriotism.

Statesville American.

RALEIGH *vs.* ASHEVILLE.—Few cities furnish so many beautiful views from the surrounding eminences that begirt it, as Raleigh. We took a most enchanting view of the western part of the city a few evenings ago, from the bridge which spans the N. C. Railroad, near the mansion of W. M. Boylan, Esq. It is a more interesting sight than we frequently find in the *pictures*. If Mr. Watson wants a pretty picture, we advise him to transfer his machine to that point some pleasant evening.

Raleigh Sentinel.

Ha! beloved friends! if you want to see something pretty sure enough, come to Buncombe—come to Asheville. The most striking view we had of your city and its environs, was from the dome of the capital. We are compelled, however, to exclaim too flat! too flat! Go with us now to the top of Beau-catcher. (Beau-catcher, you know, is a mountain on the East side of the town, whose summit is crowned with a fortification.)—East is the valley of the Swannanoa, blooming with vegetation, through which glides the stream so aptly styled by a Southern poet—"nymph of beauty." Westward, and just beneath, is the pretty town with its white houses and church spires, fairly embosomed among the hills. Farther below is the romantic French Broad—"Sileco"—winding its serpentine course towards the Mississippi; then we have Mt. Pisgah, and its neighboring peaks, rising like grim sentinels over the adjacent vales; and farther away the lofty range of "Old Smokey," mingling with the clouds.—Then on the wings of the morning, let us fly from the "*Bald*" to "Old Gray Beard," and play awhile with his aged locks. Then pausing in our flight, we can have a pleasant chat with "The Grandfather" and "Grandmother," finally resting upon the splintered peak of Mt. Mitchell, 7,000 feet above the level of the Sea. Oh!

"What garden, hall or bower, on earth beneath
Thrills to such tunes as o'er the mountains breathe?"

Send your picture man up here, dear friends, and get a "picture as is a picture;" or show us how to build our Rail Road and you can come more easily and see for yourselves.

Ashville News.

MEMORIAL ORATION.—The oration of Gov. Graham, upon the life and character of the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger, was listened to with breathless attention and marked appreciation, by a large audience, in the Commons Hall, this morning. It occupied one hour and eighteen minutes in delivery, and was a masterly daguerreotype of one of North Carolina's favorite sons, by a master's hand. It will be given to the public soon, and we shall have the pleasure of presenting it to our readers.

Raleigh Sentinel, 19th inst.

TOURNAMENT.—We understand that Major Hope, proprietor of the Warren Springs, in connection with other pleasures is perfecting arrangements for a grand tournament at that famous watering place at an early day. It promises to be a splendid affair.

The Warren White Sulphur has already attracted a number of visitors, and when the season is fairly opened, we anticipate that its register will show fully as many guests as any other southern watering place.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—It is proposed to form a joint stock company at this place, for the purchase of a suitable farm, on which to plant a vineyard, and erect a wine brewery on a large scale. It is believed that stock judiciously invested in an enterprise of the kind, may be made to pay a dividend of 30 or 40 per cent. clear profits at least, by the third year after its subscription. The time has not been fixed upon yet for the organization meeting, but probably will be in a few days, when due notice will be given.—*Newb. Times.*

MURDER CASE IN JONES COUNTY.—On Wednesday night last, a couple of men approached the house of David Wilder, colored, living about a mile from Trenton, a very worthy member of the Baptist Church, and demanded a pistol. He told them he had none, but he had a gun, and called upon his son to rise and strike a light. At this juncture, one of the murderers told the other to shoot him, whereupon he shot and killed the old man dead. The parties then fled. Next morning a rope was found near the fence, and it was supposed they were after stealing his horse, but on hearing the old man call his boys, took fright and left without perpetrating the deed. No doubt they also intended robbing the house, but the calling of so many names, deterred them.

The same night, an effort was made to steal J. D. May's horse, but the door being locked, they did not succeed.

Geo. McDaniel's horse was stolen about the same time, but was returned the next night.

The facts as stated above came out before the jury of inquest. No clue has been gained as to the guilty parties or as to whether they are black or white.—*New. Times.*

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—Night before last, at about 12 o'clock, a gang of negroes went to the house of Mr. J. E. Odom, residing three miles from Kinston on the Snow Hill road and broke open his door and entered, seizing his own gun. One of the villains told him that they came there to give him a d—d good whipping; but as he had threatened to kill them, they had concluded to kill him, and deliberately shot him dead, in the presence of his wife. They then carried off all the deceased's meat, and other property, and have not since been heard of. Mrs. Odom says she can recognize the murderers. Once more we say, God help the people in their country.

Since the foregoing was written additional particulars have reached us, which stamp this as a most horrible affair. It seems three negroes committed the outrages. They shot Mr. Odom as he lay in bed by the side of his wife. She sprang from the bed and fled from the house in terror, in her night clothes. The villians pursed and caught her and ravished her, and then made her reveal the place where her little stock of provisions were hid away. Mr. O. was a poor man and had been in the Confederate army.

Two negroes were arrested by Sheriff Fields as the train passed down last evening, but whether the right ones or not was not known. We trust they all will be captured and made terrible example of.—*Newbern Commercial.*

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—An important matter can now be finally settled, testing the powers of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. In this city two of the city police force are "up" before the Bureau charged with striking negroes. We do not know the precise circumstances of either case, but the plain facts are these: For some offence against the law the officers had to arrest the negroes. The negroes resisted and used physical force to get away from the police and got cracked over the head for their efforts.

Now, is an officer of the civil law amenable to the Freedmen's Bureau for striking a negro who resists an arrest made in pursuance of the civil law? That is the point to be decided. It is of the utmost importance that this matter should be thoroughly understood. Should it become necessary for a police officer to kill his prisoner rather than permit a forcible escape, is the policeman's life endangered thereby!—*Newbern Commercial.*

Mysterious Hospital Patient.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel.

Our exchanges, by answering our query, may bring joy to some fond heart, that mourns as dead, an unfortunate man whom we saw at the hospital in this place on yesterday. So sad a picture as his anxious face presents it has not often been our lot to look upon. No account whatever can be gathered of him here. When the United States forces took possession of Tallahassee, they found this man in the (then) Confederate hospital, and he has not been heard to speak since. His face ever wears an expression of the most anxious care. The moment any one enters his room he turns with an imploring glance, intensified by an expression of fear. Oh! that look can never be forgotten—so full of petition, dread, and woe! He wrings his hands incessantly and seems just uttering some earnest request, but never speaks. Repeated efforts have been made to induce him to write.—But he takes the pen mechanically, as he does everything else, and gazes up into your face with that same earnest look of undefined supplication and dread.

When he is left alone with his food he eats heartily, and until recently his general health has been good. He is now a little emaciated. Occasionally he has been known to creep stealthily to his window, and open it cautiously. But in doing so he seems to dread some catastrophe.

We have made considerable enquiry about him in this city, and can gather no clue as to the exact time when he was brought to Tallehassee, or from where. One account supposes that he was brought up here a month or two before the surrender from the hospital at Montecello. Another says that some Confederate soldier, who has seen him here, remembers that he saw him in the Natural Bridge fight—that he was then wearing a major's star, and that he fought bravely. He supposes that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him partially of reason.

It is strange that he should have remained here so long without being identified. He is a man of commanding figure, we should think six feet one or two inches in height, if strong and robust would weigh one hundred and eighty pounds, seems to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, has a prominet forehead, dark hair, a large gray eye, and rather prominet nose. He is as docile as a child, obeying mechanically every command—and with such an expression as would move a heart of stone.

General Lee thinks he will have three hundred students at Washington College next session.

For the Journal.

Quarantine.

SMITHVILLE, July 20th, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:

The inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, bearing in mind the dreadful scourge of Yellow Fever which so lately visited the city and dicimated its population, are naturally anxious that all proper means shall be used for the preservation of the public health. None can be more so, and none can be considered more competent to provide against such terrible emergencies, than the citizens of that locality, when that locality contains men, eminent in science, and skilled in practical knowledge.

For the purpose of protection against infections of various kinds which enter by means of our water communications, the Board of Commissioners of Navigation are invested with full powers to pass sanitary laws, and establish Quarantines.—These powers they have used faithfully and efficiently, and the community have had reason to consider themselves safe from Cholera and Yellow Fever. Why, then, is it necessary that the United States authorities should intervene, taking away *this* branch of power from the Commissioners, and consequently distroying or disabling their power and influence in all other port regulations? How can the Commissioners fulfill the duties of their office in view of such interference; and since the military are not responsible to, and make no report to the people—how are they to feel secure from disease, with a knowledge that unfriendly hands guard the portals of the city? Or are the citizens of North Carolina too disloyal to be trusted to guard themselves and their families from loathsome diseases? Is not the encroachment upon the civil authorities unnecessary? and upon what grounds is this new military order founded?

The people would like to know why these things are, that their status may be understood, and they may properly know to what degree of insignificance they have arrived.

This new order of things is rather alarming to the Pilots, imposing new responsibilities upon them, rendering them liable to arbitrary arrests, and making their arduous occupation very uncomfortable.

If it can be explained, Messrs. Editors, how these things tend to the development of a hearty love for the Union; to the re-establishment of paternal relations, and to the general prosperity of the country; those who desire, above all things, to see peace, happiness and prosperity return to our impoverished land, would like to hear the explanation.

Very respectfully,

***

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, July 17, 1866.

At a public meeting held in the Court House, in Jacksonville, on the 17th day of July, 1866, for the purpose of sending delegates from the different districts in Onslow county to Goldsboro', and there to elect a delegate to the National Union Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next; moved and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee to draft resolutions for the meeting, whereupon the Chairman, Dr. Charles Duffy, Sr., appointed A. J. Murrill, James G. Scott and Harvey Cox, and in the abscense of the committee James H. Foy, Esq. entertained the meeting in a fervid and eloquent speech of half an hour on national affairs. The committee having returned reported through their Chairman, James G. Scott, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th August next.

Resolved, That ten delegates, with the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be appointed to represent the county of Onslow in the Convention to be held in Goldsboro', on the 23d of the present month, to select delegates to represent this Congressional district in the National Union Convention.

For Stump Sound—Dr. George N. Ennett.
For Lower South West—John Shepard.
For Upper South West—S. Burton.
For Lower Richlands—Dr. C. Duffy, Jr.
For Upper Richlands—James H. Foy.
For Half Moon—D. E. Sandlin.
North East—Jasper Etheridge.
Wolf Pitt—E. W. Fonville.
Swansboro'—Wm. P. Ward.
White Oak—John C. Hewett.

On motion of James H. Foy and seconded by Harvey Cox, Esq., That the Chairman request any persons who may be at Goldsboro' during the Convention to act as delegates from Onslow county.

Moved and seconded, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Wilmington *Journal* with a request that they be published, and all papers friendly to the cause will copy.

And, on motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. DUFFY, Sr., Chair'n.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

"THE REBEL DEAD."

"It is well said that the habit of decorating the graves of the rebel dead never occurred to the chivalry until they began to see it was a good way, once more, to excite a betrayed and deiuded people against a kind and generous Government."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Oh! glorious rebel slain!
What tho' thy battled cause proved vain,—
Art thou to us less dear?
Shall we grant thee one tribute less,
Because thou couldst not live and bless
The land we still revere?

"The chivalry" will answer "No;"
But he who was they secret foe,
While living, hates thee dead,
And lifts his voice to cry us down,
Because we decorate the mound
Above each buried head.

We take the "angels' alphabet,"
And mournfully we write with it
"Thy mouldering dust we love."
We know this cannnot add one beam
To th' immortal halo that doth gleam
Thy sacrifice above.

We know thou dost not feel the need
Of this, our own heart-prompted deed
In thy cold and narrow bed;
Still, there's a solace to be found,
A pleasure sad, in gathering 'round
With garlands for our dead.

We wish not to renew the strife,
That cost thee each a precious life,
As a poison tongue hath said;
But we would keep the memory,
Bright in our hearts eternally,
Of all the "rebel dead."

The laurel and the cypress bloom,
Together, o'er the common tomb,
Of those who died in vain;
And many a wreath with tears we leave
As we lay it on the hallowed grave
Of kindred "rebel" slain.

FANNIE B.

A SPENDTHRIFT DUKE.—The Duke of Hamilton, according to the English papers, is a reckless person. He lately bought a cow for which he paid $12,500, and at the last Derby he "laid" £180,000 ($900,000) to £6000 against Hermit, but this latter was subsequently cancelled. Still later he struck a man in a night brawl, and was therefore "wanted" by the police, but went off to Paris to see the race for the "*grand prize*" and so escaped arrest. This history is recommended to the "sensation" novelists by the London *Star*, as furnishing material for a startling story.

Gen. Jubal A. Early arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday last, en route for Canada.

The first cotton bloom this season was received at Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday week.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 26, 1866.

A Favorable Chance to get Rid of Bank Bills.

Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Wilmington, Bank of North Carolina notes will be received for subscription for the *Journal*, at the current rates they are quoted at the time of their receipt. Our friends who wish to subscribe to the *Journal*, and who have the above described bank notes, will find this a favorable opportunity to invest them.

Progress of the Political Revolution.

We have never within our memory recollected a political movement to have had such an effect upon a dominant party as the mere call for the Philadelphia Convention has had upon the party now in power. The disruption of the Cabinet was first announced, and then the caucus of the Radicals was summoned. We have published already the excited and incendiary proceedings of their caucus.

That the dominant party will prefer to resist to arms rather than to surrender their political ascendency is clearly shown. They care little for the integrity of the government unless it is a government of the Radicals: they care little for the Constitution unless it is amended so that they can command success: the negro may go to the dogs if he is no longer to be the prolific source of paying agitation: the flag has no charms unless it is unfurled over a Radical Executive and Congress.

We are prepared to witness the Jacobins go to any extremes rather than admit the Southern representatives or do aught to endanger their power. They talk as freely and lightly of war as if the calamities that follow in its wake were unknown to them or the country. We are prepared to witness them resist even to a resort to arms, should a the people of all the States decide against a majority of their members of Congress or if they are defeated by the popular vote in the next Presidential election. Already they resolve to organize, discipline and equip the malitia, and distribute the arms, ordnance and ammunition of the Government immediately among the *loyal* States.

General Sherman, a few days since, among the pleasant elms of New Haven, talking to the young undergraduates of peaceful Yale, uninfluenced by any political or military display, but moved by intense love and veneration for the "old flag," which he was desirous of impressing upon the hearts of his young and enthusiastic hearers, made use of the following ominous sentiments:

"Look at the old flag as a Christian object. Obey its dictates and follow its leaders. As you go out into life you will find opportunities enough to stand up for it—you may even have a chance to fight for it. I tell you that *before you pass from the stage there will be fighting, in comparison with which what you have seen will seem slight, and I have had enough.*"

But the Hon. Mr. Raymond, a member of Congress, cognizant of all the aims and puposes of his party, the Chairman of its Executive Committee, present during the recent caucuses and an attentive member of Congress, more explicit than the wary soldier, gives some explanation of the General's remarks in a communication to his paper, the New York *Times*.

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on *the States* to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be *distributed among the States*, the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders.—The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as *the first step toward preparation for another civil war.* Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves:—others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department:—others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President: and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused.

Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the Fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac," to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see this movement clearly fore-shadowed—indeed avowed.

He declared his belief that an issue of *force* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its re-assembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members, and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should never re-assemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief, I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembly of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and *this determination is avowed.* And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution.

General Grant's Last Order.

We had supposed that, since the Peace Proclamation of the President, that with the exception of the Radicals of Congress, the war was considered as over, the writ of *habeas corpus* fully restored and there was an end to all military arrests and trials. We thought that the proclamation had put an end to that pet device of the "divine Stanton," Military Commissions.

But from the subjoined *General* Order from General Grant, we must infer that the military is yet to be superior to the civil: that throughout the South, men who are by chance in a "little brief authority," are again to be vested with powers dazzling to them, and dangerous to us.—We regret that from so high a source as General Grant comes this sweeping imputation against the people of the South and their judiciary.

So far as this State is concerned, we think we will be borne out in stating that since the civil authorities have had their legitimate functions restored, that they have used the utmost vigilance to arrest all offenders, and until we read this order, we had heard of no complaint, except in the fruitful imagination of partizan letter writers. We are fearful that the extent of power conferred upon military officers by this order, will be greatly abused, and will be the cause in some localities of the sufferings of the people being increased.

In this community we have heard of no complaints either by the military or the civil authorities. We believe that the intercourse between the commander of the military here and the civil authorities of all grades is of the most pleasant character, but other portions of the State and the South may not be so fortunate, and if in any community, the military commanders should have ill will against any persons they can have them arrested and keep them in custody "until such time as a *proper* judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them." The officers being the judge of the tribunal, there can hardly be a limit to the tyranny that might be carried on under color of the order. We hope to see some explanation or an entire withdrawal of this order, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

[*General Order No. 44.*]

Department, district and post commanders, of States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and pompt enforcement of this order is required.

By order of Lieutenant General GRANT.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND. A. A. G.

Philadelphia Convention Once More.

While we have felt compelled from a sense of duty to protest against some of the principles laid down in the call for the Convention to be held in Philadelphia, we have, as our readers know, advocated the propriety of sending delegates there.—We have done so because we desire to take advantage of every circumstance that may seem even to have a tendency to restore good feeling between the two sections of our country and to avert the evils to be apprehended from the triumph of the Radical Party. Our co-operation was invited by Northern National Union men, who were supporting President Johnson in contending for our rights, and we did not feel at liberty to stand aloof, although we might not be able to see clearly all the good results so confidently predicted and might feel there were serious difficulties in the way of our cordial co-operation. It was sufficient for us to know that they asked us to meet them in common council. In the language of a cotemporary, our only enquiry was, "what is the tendency of the proposed movement—in what direction is it going?" Being satisfied that the general tendency and direction of the movement was toward reconciliation, we have earnestly urged the appointment of delegates, that if nothing else could thereby be accomplished, we would at least ascertain what points of union, if any there be, are common to the two peoples.

The question then occurs, whom shall we delegate, and what instructions, if any, shall we give? If we instruct them at all we must necessarily do so in such general terms as will give almost entire discretion, or we must send delegates cramped by a want of authority to act in many contingencies that must doubtless arise and for which it is impossible at this time to give instructions. We think then it will be better to select men whose opinions, integrity and capacity are well known, and will serve as our surest guarantee for their conduct and simply say to them, we delegate you to represent us, and into your hands we entrust our honor.

We think the success of the movement, so far as the South is concerned at least, depends upon the character and action of our delegates. We can not keep feeling that a very serious, indeed a vital question is to be solved at Philadelphia. Some of the principles laid down in the call for the Convention are so utterly at variance with what many of our people conceive to be the true theory of the Government, as our fathers established it, that nothing but a strong sense of duty could have forced them to take any part in it. Democrats and Republicans alike approve and adhere to these principles and so far as now appears, the whole superstructure has been and is intended still to be built upon the foundation of the call. We have been invited to meet in general council, to see if, by the interchange of views and opinions, something can not be worked out for the general welfare; and yet we have prescribed to us before hand, the principles we must adopt and the policy we must advocate. This it seems to us is unfair as well as ungenerous, and we can excuse it only on the ground of overruling necessity.

This difference of opinion as to the principles contained in the call, is nothing more nor less than that which has existed since the formation of the Government, as to its true theory, or, in other words, as to the relative rights, duties and *status* of the State and Federal Governments.

These rights, in our opinion, as we have already declared, are now legally the same that they have always been, and stand unaffected by the result of the war or any consequence legitimately flowing therefrom. It is not now the time to enter into the merits of this controvesy, it is sufficient for us to know that it does exist, that a large portion of our people, respectable in numbers, talent and virtue, entertain opinions adverse to the principles laid down in the call. The result must be that, if this call be not modified, and if no common national ground be formed upon which all may stand and work for the common weal, this portion of our people must be disfranchised. Compulsory recantation or disfranchisement are the terms offered. Compared to this, the Howard amendment will, in this respect, be mild and benificent in its operation. It would be strange indeed, if, in a Government free and popular in form at least, no differences of opinion can be tolerated.

The portion of our people who advocated the theory of the sovereignty of a consolidated Federal Government and the subordination and dependence of State Governments, have less difficulty in the premises. But is a party framed to suit the peculiar views of only a portion of our people to be called a National or a Union Party?

While, then, we are earnestly desirous of sending delegates, in the hope of harmonizing in some honorable way the wide differences of opinion now existing, we have yet no hesitation in saying that if no common ground be found upon which we can all stand, or in other words, if we are compelled to endorse the call, before we can enter the ranks of the National Union party, we can never enlist. We have and still advocate the *objects* of the Convention, while we protest against the *principles* of the call.

The Convention which meets to-day in Goldsboro' then cannot be too particular in choosing delegates to this Philadelphia Convention, for in many respects it will be the most important body which has assembled since the Constitution was adopted. As no instructions can be given with any degree of intelligence and without greatly imparing their usefulness, wise, discreet and reliable men must be chosen, and as we desire neither to deceive others or be dupes ourselves, our delegates should be bold, frank and *representative* men. We want neither indiscreet and ambitious speakers or soured and prejudiced partizans, but such men as will honestly and conscientiously do all they can, without a surrender of principle and honor, to meet the National men of the North in an united attempt to prevent a destruction of the Constitufion and the Government. As we said before, in the hands of these delegates, necessarily uninstructed, rests not only the future welfare of North Carolina in a great measure, but her honor to a much greater extent. If this be so, and none will hardly gain say it, we can add nothing that will so much appeal to the Convention to be careful in its selections.

The Military Quarantine.—Are we Safe?

We published yesterday the proceedings of the Commissioners of Navigation, suspending, under military orders, the quarantine they had established, until advice can be received from the proper Department at Washington City. The orders issued by the War Department may be deemed sufficent by the military authorities, but our people prefer to have these matters under charge of their own officers. They are interested—their lives are at stake, and it is but natural that they should regard this necessary matter as being more satisfactorily done by gentlemen of their own selection, and who are individually interested.

Nor does it appear that their fears are without foundation, that under the new order the quarantine regulations will not receive that attention their importance demands. We received a communication yesterday, informing us that vessels were not boarded by the United States health officer at the entrance of our harbor, unless the *pilot* gave him the signal that there was disease aboard. This communication would have been published, but below we give the order to which reference is had.

The Pilot certainly has no time, if he be competent, to judge of the sanitary condition of the vessel. He is employed to attend to important duties, and if he were ever so skilled as a physician, the intricases of our channel, and the want of water on our bar would give him ample employment.

We appeal to our Board of Commissioners to leave no attempt untried to have withdrawn an order, which, if not dictatorial and illegal, is fraught with the most serious consequences. However disloyal our people may be regarded, we prefer the health of our port to be watched over by officers and physicians who we know have an interest in their work.

Yesterday, under the working of the new system of quarantine, the steamer Starlight came to our wharf from the infected port of New York without being boarded at the inlet or near this city. The whistle merely gave healthy indications. The Pilot, at least, obeyed his instructions.

The following is a copy of the order under which vessels now pass to this city. We sincerely trust this matter will not be permitted to rest here:

FORT FISHER, N. C., July 2, 1866.

The following code of signals is authorized to be adopted by the regular lines of steamboats passing this quarantine station:

Two whistles (near the bar) and another, after a pause, will signify that the vessel passing has no sickness on board, and has also not touched at any port where quarantinable disease exists.

Should this signal not be given the vessel will be brought to at the quarantine ground for inspection.

D. W. HARDY,
Health Officer
Quarantine Station,
at Fort Fisher, N. C.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

It is difficult to keep pace with the various changes, modifications, assumptions and powers of this hybrid institution. But as the legislation of the present Congress has fastened it on us yet longer, we must try not only to bear with it, but keep well posted as to the authority granted or claimed for it. While the institution is growing rapidly in disrepute even at the North, we cannot hope to see it entirely abrogated until it ceases to pay, and we have as little hope that the negro population will soon find what is their true interest. These men have their confidence and they must yet learn by rough experience that "All is not gold that glitters."

The following order from Maj. General Robinson is the latest one upon this fruitful subject:

BUREAU R., F. & ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS ASS'T COM., STATE OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 13th, 1866.

General Orders,
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen or parties, to the proper county or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore. In case of any failure, neglect, or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of Districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in Military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. By command of

(Signed) BT. MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON,
Asst. Commissioner.

It would seem that the people of Newbern are particularly unfortunate in the appointment of officers to take charge of the Bureau. The report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton made the worst kind of exhibition for the agents at that point, and we had reason to suppose there would be some improvement in this respect. If the present officer is more honest, he exhibits a greater tenacity to hold on to a "little brief authority" than any we have yet seen. His zeal in the matter amounts to insolence, and we trust his conduct will have that consideration which is due it. We have fallen very low, indeed, if our Governor and the Judiciary of the State is to be insulted in the orders of a petty official having temporary charge of a few mendicant negroes in the neighborhood of Newbern.

It appears that two policemen in Newbern had been arrested by the officer in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, for striking a drunken and refractory negro who resisted an arrest. Upon the reception of the order we give above from General Robinson, Maj. Weigel delivered up the policemen to Mayor Washington, of that city, with the following letter:

NEWBERN, N. C., July 17th, 1866.

To His Honor, JOHN N. WASHINGTON,
Mayor of Newbern, N. C.

SIR:—Having been "officially" informed, "*That there now exists under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the Administration of Justice to the prejudice of free persons of color,*" (the truth of which statement I doubt, however,) I have, therefore, the honor to inform you, that I have directed the release of Officers Harcourt and Walcott—and ordered their cases to be turned over to the Civil Authorities for trial—and which I fear, as in other cases, will be simply a mockery of Justice.

Assuring you again, of my desire to aid you in maintaining the peace and quiet of the city, and punishing all violators of the Law,

I remain, as ever, truly and sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
WM. W. WIEGEL,
Major & Bt. Col. & A. A. Gen. Supt.

We take it, that for civil insolence and official insult, this letter is ahead of any thing we have ever seen.

These are the agents that are sent among us to heel the wounds of the country. Here we witness an United States overseer of a negro settlement, desiring to bring himself into notice by wantonly insulting the Governor of the State and its entire judiciary. We should not be surprised that one or two more just such efforts will enable Bt. Colonel Weigle to drop the hated *Bt.* Possibly he had better aim his arrows at the President himself next time, as this now seems to be popular.

The Radical press affect great surprise that the uniform course of kindness practiced towards the South by the Government and its officials has not had an ameliorating effect upon us, and that it only adds to our dissatisfaction and arrogance. Just such examples as the one before us, remind us of the old woman who was advised to try the effect of kindness on her husband, being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head. She replied, that she had tried "bilin' water," and it did not do a bit of good. She had but little faith in the efficacy of coals.

The Late Convention.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the letter of Col. W. A. Allen, to be found on the first page. Col. A. was a delegate to the late Convention from Duplin county. His letter takes similar grounds to that assumed by the Committee on Banks and Banking in the last Legislature, to which we took occasion then to join issue, and which was entirely answered by Judge Howard, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. These reports were published by us at the time.

Col. A.'s letter will be found very interesting and his points well argued. We are glad to see that he will not support the new Constitution.

A Fact for History.

In his address at Norfolk, last Saturday night, upon rebuilding the churches of the South, ex Governor Wise stated that "more than twelve hundred churches had been utterly destroyed in the Southern States during the war," in addition to the vast numbers that had been "polluted, defiled, defaced and impaired." Think of it! There was in nine cases out of ten, more likely in nineteen cases out of twenty, not a particle of necessity, military or otherwise, for this. It was sheer wantoness and diabolism. Yet the men who did it have been held up to the world by those who hounded them on from the pulpits and presses of the North, as Christian warriors, as a Bible-reading and God-fearing race—as the leaders and exemplars of the civilization of the century—as the champions of a policy "founded on great moral ideas," with endless balderdash of that kind.—Twelve hundred churches destroyed! Let the fact go into history as an enduring evidence of the spirit that actuated the hordes against which, for firesides and altars, we contended.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.—A meeting of the citizens of New Hanover County was held at the Court House on Saturday, the 21st July, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held at Goldsboro' on the 25th inst.

On motion of Major Engelhard, S. D. Wallace, Esq., was called to the chair and Col. J. G. Burr was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: Major J. A. Engelhard, Hon. R. S. French, Z. H. Greene, Colonel S. L. Fremont and Captain J. P. Levy.

During the absence of the Committee, Major H. B. Hardy being loudly called for, addressed the meeting most forcibly and eloquently, and was frequently applauded during its delivery.

Major Engelhard, in behalf of the Committee, submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Conservative men of the North having invited the people of the South to participate with them in a National Union Convention; *and Whereas*, the people of New Hanover County are desirous of manifesting their earnest approval of the policy of the President in his efforts to restore the Union,

Therefore Resolved, That we approve the call for a National Union Convention to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, believing that a Convention of conservative men from all the States, North and South, will do much to renew feelings of reconciliation and fraternal unity, so necessary for a complete restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent New Hanover county in the District Convention to assemble in Goldsboro' on the 25th inst.

The Chairman and the Secretary, on motion, were added to the number of delegates to be appointed under the second resolution.

On motion of Jno. J. Conoley, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and Secretary

The meeting then adjourned.

S. D. WALLACE, Chair'n.

J. G. BURR, Sec'y.

DELEGATES TO GOLDSBORO.—The following list has been handed to us, who with S. D. Wallace, Esq., and Col. J. G. Burr, the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting held on Saturday, are the delegates appointed to represent New Hanover in the Goldsboro' Convention, which meets to-morrow (Wednesday) 25th inst:

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Col. J. D. Barry, Col. E. D. Hall, Hon. R. S. French, H. B. Hardy, Col. W. S. G. Andrews, Col. S. L. Freemont, Dr. J. C. Walker, P. K. Dickinson, Julius W. Wright, Esq., Eli Murray, Jos. McLaurin, Owen Fennell, Sr., Col. J. D. Powers, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Jas. Garrason, Owen Alderman, Wm. S. Pridgen, Dr. J. F. Simpson, R. K. Bryan, D. S. Saunders, D. B. Baker, Thos. Grissom, D. McMillan, Col. R. H. Cowan.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT FAYETTEVILLE.—Information has reached us, by means of passengers by the Fayetteville boats on Sunday last, of a most distressing accident which occurred at Fayetteville about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last.

Our information is to the following effect: The heavy rains which have fallen in the vicinity of the town for a week past have produced a most extraordinary freshet in Cross Creek. A number of persons were standing upon Eccles' Bridge, watching the flow of the waters over the dam of McDaniel's Mill, just above the bridge, which afforded a sight both beautiful and interesting. Not apprehending any danger, many persons passing were prevailed upon to stop and admire the fine scene thus presented. The number had been swelled into quite a goodly assemblage, when the whole dam gave way, and the mighty rush of waters followed, and bursting upon the bridge, swept that, together with its occupants, in wild confusion down the stream.

The scene was a terrible one, and unfortunately but few were near to lend a helping hand.

The boats left soon after, and up to the time of leaving no certainty was attached to the fate of any of the persons on the bridge at the time of the disaster, excepting that of a son of Hon. T. C. Fuller, and two negroes who are said to have been drowned beyond a doubt. The bodies of the negroes we understand have been recovered. Mr. Wm. H. Haigh, we learn, was rescued from the waters somewhat injured, at a point several hundred yards from the place where the bridge stood.

We are in receipt of the most exagerated accounts in regard to this calamity, but forbear mentioning them as we are doubtful of their correctness. We are led to the conclusion, however, that the persons mentioned above were the only ones who lost their lives. We will receive further particulars by the next boat.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—James P. Foster, former Lieutenant Colonel of the Hudson regiment, is the newly appointed Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., and not John Foster, as has been generally reported.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

Considerable interest has been manifested in regard to the appointment of the above named person as Collector of the Customs at this port, and many inquiries have been made as to who the personage is. From the above it will be seen *what* he was, and the inference will be drawn that he is a New Yorker.

The personage, however, is not entirely a stranger to the community. Early in the present year he came to this city, as a crier, for a firm intending to carry on a large Auction business. The business under his management did not prosper so well as was expected, and the late Lieut. Colonel soon became a *de facto* crier by being thrown out of employment. Attracted perhaps, by the beauties of the place, or more probable still, with the hope of establishing himself in some permanent business, he still lingered here, although the season had somewhat advanced, and, no doubt, during his stay, cast a longing eye upon the Collectorship.

His *loyalty* is doubtless unquestioned, and we understand, through rumor, that in politics he is an extreme Radical, so necessary to secure a Federal appointment.—We trust, for the sake of our business men, that the hatred of the South which secures him the appointment, will not influence him in the discharge of his official duties.—Unpleasant as is the necessity of witnessing the places of honor and emolument in our midst given to strangers and enemies alike of the President and the true welfare of our community, still the appointees by a faithful and pleasant discharge of their duties can make their own positions more pleasant and ours more bearable.

THE REVIVAL at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, in this city, still continues, and, we are informed, has gained renewed strength and vigor. Instead of decreasing the number of penitents are increasing. Much feeling is manifested. Eleven persons were received into the church on Sunday last, which is but another indication of the zeal and energy which has inspired the Pastor, Rev. J. C. Thomas, ever since the revival began, and which has enabled him to pursue his labors with untiring application.

QUARANTINE.—The following proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, will be read with interest, and the action of Gen. Sickles, in regard to the matter, will cause much dissatisfaction and arouse the indignation of every one who has the health of the city at heart. This uncalled for interference on the part of Gen. Sickles is unwarranted, but is characteristic of the whole course of his action. Our Quarantine Regulations are best intrusted into the hands of those who have the welfare of the city at heart, and who are calculated to adopt such measures as are consistent with the health of the city.

This arbitrary usurpation of the rights of the people is such as will attach to itself the odium it merits, and will reflect upon its author the proper degree of shame.—In appealing to the authorities at Washington, the proper interest will be manifested in our favor, and we hope yet to see the instigator of the new mode of Quarantine meet with the reprimand he merits:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NAVIGATION, &c.,
July 23, 1866.

The Board met on call of the Chairman, who stated that the object of the meeting was to consider and take action in regard to an edict issued by *Maj. Gen. Sickles*, SUSPENDING all other Quarantine in the State, excepting the military, established by himself.

The communication and Quarantine Regulations above referred to, including the 9th paragraph suspending the operations of the Board, as follows: "*The Quarantine hereby established being deemed sufficient for the protection of all Ports in North and South Carolina, all quarantine established by other authority in those States are and will be suspended so long as the military Quarantine is in operation,*" were presented and read; whereupon it was

Resolved, That, in view of the distracted condition in which our State, with others, is unfortunately placed, this Board will remain passive, so far at least as regards Quarantine, being consequently relieved from all responsibility in the premises, until advice can be received from the proper Department at Washington City, which has been appealed to by the Chairman, and whose communication is hereby fully approved.

Resolved, also, That the Chairman be requested to continue his exertions in maintaining the rights of this Board.

P. W. FANNING, Chairman.

The Late Convention and the New Constitution.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 23d, 1866.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price, Editors Journal.

GENTLEMEN: Several articles have recently appeared in your paper opposing the adoption of the new Constitution. All but two of these have been editorials. These two exceptions are Judge Manly's letter to his constituents, and a letter published in the Journal of the 21st, and written, as you say, by "one of the most eminent men of the State" to a delegate of "the late State Convention." It is hardly necessary for me to say that I most heartly concur in much that appears in both your editorials and in the letters referred to. My record in the Convention shows this. There is one part of the argument elaborately set forth in the letter of your "eminent" friend, however, that I must say is far from being conclusive to my mind, or unanswerable, as you seem to think. Your friend asserts that the Convention was not a "legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution." Taking it for granted that the anti-secession ordinance, as it passed the Convention, is true, I admit the argument contained in this letter has much force. I have once, through the medium of your columns, undertaken to show that this ordinance did not assert the truth, however; and I have never seen or heard any argument answering satisfactorily the positions taken in that communication in vindication of the nine delegates who voted against the anti-secession ordinance. It may be strange, I think it, nevertheless true, that the form and phraseology of this ordinance annihilates both, the Convention and the government we have at present in North Carolina; for no one can for a moment contend that Governor Worth, or our Judges, or any of the rest of our civil officers hold their offices legitimately according to the provisions and forms of the old Constitution. It is therefore, at this point, that I would suggest that it is possible that your friend's argument is neither conclusive or unanswerable. The argument of your friend is founded purely upon the ground that the Convention was constituted by the President in his military capacity, and that the Constitution of the State was legally in force in the State and binding upon the people. As a proposition of law I shall not undertake to argue the latter part of this proposition as an original one, for I confess I do not see my way clear enough to satisfy my own mind, and it would, therefore, be folly for me to try to enlighten others on it. I may, however, express my regret that your eminent friend has thought proper to give his own opinion upon the point without sustaining it by a single authority drawn from ancient or modern times. The reference to the Dorr case is not in point, for that is founded upon the ground that the old Constitution of Rhode Island was in force, and that the new Constitution had been framed in opposition to its provisions, and adopted by the votes of those who were not entitled to vote according to the old Constitution. The point here is, Was the Constitution of North Carolina in force prior to the assembling of the late State Convention? The Dorr case does not bear upon this point. No civil war in opposition to the Federal government had prevailed in that unfortunate land.

The first part of the proposition is, Was the Convention constituted by the President in his military capacity? What I have to say upon this part of the proposition is this: the President in his Proclamation in express terms says, that he felt it his duty, as President, to issue his Proclamation authorizing the people to elect delegates to a Convention to organize a State government, because the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States guarantied to "every State in this Union a republican form of government." This appeal to the Constitution as imposing the duty upon him is certainly inconsistent with the idea that he was acting in his capacity as "Commander-in-Chief of the army, &c.," as is assured by the author of the letter in question, and also by the report of the Radical Reconstruction Committee in Congress. For I understand constitutions to be framed for civil, not military governments, and to define the powers and duties of civil, not military officers. Upon this point it occurs to me then that the matter in controversy is between your eminent friend and the President, and although I cannot endorse all the theories that the President has set forth, I prefer for the peace and quiet of the country in its present disturbed condition, and in the midst of all the revolutionary elements scattered broadcast over our land, to adopt in this instance the idea of the President, and recognize our present organized system of government under the authority of the late Convention, rather than adopt the view which might result in chaos and disorganization.

In reference to the latter clause of the proposition as to whether the old Constitution of the State was in force after the surrender of the Southern armies and prior to the action of the late Convention, I have likewise to refer your friend, and yourself as his endorser, to the President's Proclamation, for I confess the light of history is not sufficiently explicit, so far as I have read it, to make the subject clear and unquestionable to my mind, and I am sorry that neither you nor the author of the letter have seen proper to put this matter beyond doubt. The terms first agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnson for the surrender of the latter's army, it will be recollected were that the State government and its institutions were to be recognized. This capitulation was disapproved by the President, and its terms and conditions rejected, and in the President's Proclamation herein before referred to, he employs this remarkable language bearing upon this very point, which any one may find, if they will read it: "The rebellion" (I prefer the term civil war) "in its revolutionary progress has deprived the people of all *civil government*." The only definition given by Mr. Webster of the word government, which to my mind seems entirely satisfactory as the proper one for the word as used in this sentence, is, "The system of polity in a State, that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or State is governed." "A Constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined." Now it must be manifest that the President intended the word government in its comprehensive sense, to include the Constitution in this sentence, for otherwise it is incomprehensible how or why he deemed it necessary for the people to assemble a Convention rather than to elect members of the Legislature who might have provided for the organization of the Government, if the old Constitution was still recognized to be in force, and it was meant only to say in the language of Mr. B. F. Moore's disqualifying act, that the officers of the State had forfeited their offices by an act of treason in swearing to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. I shall not undertake to say whether the President is right in the position he assumed or not, but I do say that it is at least a determination of the question authoritavely, and must be considered as settling it until some other branch of the Government of higher authority overrules it, the opinion of individuals to the contrary notwithstanding. And I am inclined to the opinion that it is about as favorable a decision of the question for those whose heart and soul were in the Confederate cause, as I own mine ever to have been, as the decision of those who favor Mr. Moore's anti-secession ordinance doctrine, which makes us all guilty of treason, not only to the Government of the United States, but likewise to the State of North Carolina.

It is but proper, therefore, that I should say that I think your eminent friend, in his own opinion, that the old Constitution was in force at the time of the assembling of the Convention, takes direct issue with the President. It will be admitted, I suppose, that if the Constitution was not in force, that there was no mode prescribed by which the Convention could be called to organize a State Government, and if one had not been called, the consequence would have been that the State must have remained under military government. Am I not right as to the construction of the President's language and meaning?

If the views herein presented are entitled to consideration, the proper course for the people of the State to pursue, in reference to the new Constitution, is to vote for or against it upon its merits. Many of its features I like, and consider them improvements upon the old Constitution. There are others, however, that I consider exceedingly objectionable, so much so that I felt constrained to vote in Convention against it as a whole, as I shall do at the election as one of the people. The argument of your friend against the change of the basis of representation as proposed in the new constitution, I think, is conclusive and forcibly put. This objection alone to the new Constitution ought to be sufficient to cause our people to reject it as a whole. There are, however, other objections which I have not seen referred to in your paper, which render the instrument very objectionable. The alteration of the 9th section of the Declaration of Rights is among the most prominent, to my mind. I have always had a great reverence for *magna charta*, and I have ever considered the right of trial by jury as the dearest right secured by that venerable instrument. This alteration gives to the Legislature the power to take away this inestimable right in all cases of petty misdemeanors, a very comprehensive term, and may be construed to include a very large class of offences. This is not all. Another amendment proposed gives to each District the right to elect its own Justices of the Peace. It is hardly unreasonable to suppose that it is possible some of these Districts will at some times have a bad man imposed upon them as their Justice of the Peace. If the Legislature should, therefore, think proper to give jurisdiction of these petty misdemeanors to a single Justice of the Peace, it is easy to perceive that a reign of terror and tyranny may be inaugurated under this new Constitution. To this dangerous innovation I can never give my assent.

There are several other features of this new Constitution to which I have serious objections, most of them, however, have been adverted to by you in urging your objections to the adoption of that instrument. I shall, therefore, not weary your patience by referring to them in this letter, already much longer than I intended it to be.

In conclusion, permit me to say that if you shall think, upon perusal of this, that it is worthy of the consideration of the public, you can use it as you may think proper. It is certainly important that the people should take an interest in the organization of their Goverement upon proper principles. Never was there a time when the people of any country were more interested in trying to preserve the great principles of Democratic representative government. "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." A little more patience and perseverence on the part of the people, with a strict adherence to principle, and a proper degree of caution and prudence may, however, yet lead us through the darkness of the present into the light of civil liberty.

Very respectfully,
WM. A. ALLEN.

[For the Journal.]

The Legislature.

Messrs. Editors:

We notice an article in your issue of the 28th ult., over the signature of "Country Citizens," recommending Soloman J. Faison, Esq., as a suitable person to occupy a seat in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We are highly pleased to know that Mr. Faison's name has been brought before the people of the County, and we hope, will be elected if he will consent to be a candidate.

"Country Citizens" have been led into an error, as regards *the age* of Mr. Faison. Being personally acquainted with him, or the *contrary*, instead of being a *young man*, he is now well advanced in life, his hair being nearly *all grey.*—But this will render him the *more popular*, as we *all* reverence the head that wears the silvery crown of age.

We need men of *wisdom, experience*, and *sound judgment*, to sit in our Legislative Councils; *men devoted to principle*, and who *cannot be influenced by party considerations or wire working intriguing politicians* and *disappointed office seekers*. Let "Real Merit" be the watchword in bringing forward men to represent us. We beg your permission, Messrs. Editors, to bring forward the following ticket, as *men of eminent ability*, whose reputations challenge criticism, and who will do their *whole duty* and reflect honor and credit upon their constituents if elected:

FOR THE SENATE,
COL. EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,
HON. SAMUEL J. PERSON,
SOLOMON. J. FAISON, ESQ.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Norfolk Daily Republican

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad.

We are glad to see a movement has been made by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange in the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions of stock in our city for this work, and if it were possible to urge in stronger terms than those we have already urged, the duty of every business man and every real estate owner to take all the stock which they are able to do—not as a gratuity, but as a paying investment in the increase in business and the enhancement in the value of property, and in a short time the actual payment of good dividends—we would gladly do so. Every one is deeply interested in this matter. The road, by a straight line, is only 22 miles from the terminus of the Tarboro' and Rocky Mount Railroad, near Tarboro', to Williamston, on the Roanoke river, navigable at all seasons of the year for any class of vessel that can come through our canals.

The object of the road is to divert the trade and travel following the same, from Wilmington, Petersburg and New York *directly* to Norfolk; and if the produce is brought here of necessity, the owners will follow it. Trade in every department will be the result; the increase of trade will enable the tenant to pay more rent for his store; new merchants will come among us, bringing their capital and energy with them, needing dwellings, and an impetus to trade will be the inevitable result, and prosperity the consequence. Every one is interested in subscribing to the greatest extent of his ability. By the terms of the charter, 5 per cent. is only required to be paid on each share of stock for the purpose of surveys, &c., and it may be six months or more before any additional amount will be required, and only then as the road progresses, and it may be fully a year, or even more, before the entire subscription will be required.

The people in the region through which the road will pass are anxious to trade with us, to sell us what they may have, and to buy of us all that they may want; and so anxious are many of them that, unable to subscribe money, they have subscribed the land for a road way, timber, (of which there is as fine as any where in the country) to build it, and their *own labor* to the extent of their ability. They wish the road built; they are showing their "faith by their works." People of Norfolk, will you not meet them? They have subscribed in money between $35,000 and $40,000, and appeal to us to help them, and to help ourselves. Will we not do it? The advantages to our market in thus diverting the trade of a populous country of enterprising, industrious people predisposed in our favor, and anxious to make this city their mart, is apparent. The plan is feasible, and must result in the accomplishment of our wishes—a more thorough acquaintance with the citizens of the "Old North State," and an increased trade with them, the diversion of much of the trade which is now going on with Wilmington, Petersburg, Baltimore and New York, to this market, where it legitimately belongs, and where it will most assuredly come if our people are true to themselves. The amount needed to build this road is comparatively small and if every one of our citizens will take some stock the aggregate will amount to a large sum which they will hardly feel in paying, and will link the whole of that country to us as "with hooks of steel;" and the investment is the very best we could make. We hope the committee will visit every one and properly represent this matter; and no citizen will say I am not interested, when all are so, but subscribe at once to the full extent of their ability.

The Prussian Needle Gun.

A writer in the Albany *Argus* says: "About fourteen years ago the writer of this was introduced to the inventor of the needle gun. He is a German gunsmith and a native of Berlin. He examined his rifle in all its details, and took drawings of its several parts. It was patented in the United States, and the inventor visited this country for the purpose of inducing our Government to adopt it for the army. Its cartridges were pronounced unsafe for use by the officers of the Bureau to whom it was sent for examination, but the Prussians know how to use them, and they are most unsafe to those against whom they are directed. Probably we have now some breech-loaders equal, if not superior, to the needle gun; and Wesley Richards' English breech-loader, which has lately been furnished to several British regiments, has a sliding breech with a screw-joint nearly similar to that of the German Zund Needle."

STATE NEWS.

N. C. SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the friends of Sabbath Schools held in Raleigh, on the 16th inst., Rev. J. M. Atkinson was called to the Chair, and Rev. L. Branson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. W. R. Hunter being called on, expressed the object of the meeting to be the getting up a general interest on the subject of Sabbath Schools among all denominations throughout the State.

On motion,

Resolved, That we call a State Sabbath School Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the last Tuesday of October, and that each Superintendent in the State, with his corps of teachers, be most cordially invited to attend.

Resolved, That W. R. Hunter, R. W. Best, W. H. Crow and John Armstrong be appointed a committee to address a circular to the different Superintendents in the State, and also to procure the services of two gentlemen, one to deliver a sermon and the other an address on the subject of Sabbath Schools, during the Convention.

Resolved, That the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools in this city be appointed a committee to prepare appropriate musical exercises for the Covention.

Messrs. W. J. Palmer, W. J. Young and L. E. Hart, were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the city papers, with a request that the papers of the State publish.

J. M. ATKINSON, Chm'n.

L. BRANSON, Sec'y.

Superintendants of schools throughout the State are earnestly requested to forward their address to W. R. Hunter, at Salisbury immediately, that he may correspond with them respecting the proposed convention.

ANOTHER ONE MISSING.—Information wanted of John H. Coggins, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, C. S. A., and part of the time courier for General Pender. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his sister

BETTIE COGGINS,
Tarboro',
N. C.

CROPS IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—On Thursday night last, we had a very delightful and refreshing rain, and hope it was general, as it was very much needed. The prospect for good crops in this vicinity are very flattering.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

SHOT.—We learn that, in Yadkinville, on the [illegible] inst., Wm. Francis Veach, son of the late [illegible] Veach, was shot dead by Rawly Joyce, and [illegible] Veach wounded slightly. The circumstance briefly this:

These two young men, accompanied by their widowed mother, proceeded to the house of Joyce for the purpose of persuading their sister, who had left her home to reside with Joyce, to return. When the party arrived, an interview was had with Joyce, which resulted as above stated. The perpetrator of the deed has been committed for [illegible]—*Salem Press.*

ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that the smokehouse of R. W. Best, Esq., Secretary of State, was entered last night, and a large quantity of meat and other provisions stolen. Suspicion is entertained as to the depredators, and it is to be hoped the criminals will be detected and brought to punishment.—*Ral. Sentinel, 20th inst.*

ANOTHER NEGRO OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, as Mr. E. W. O. Riggs was coming from Onslow to this market with produce, when within four miles of the city, on the Trent road, he was attacked by two negro men, who upon discovering that their intended victim was not alone, gave an alarm and were quickly reinforced by at least twenty other ruffians who had been concealed in a corn field on the road side, all of whom were armed with guns, pistols, knives, &c.

Charging Mr. R. with being a member of the county police, they attacked him in considerable force, and finally inflicted upon his body a wound which may prove quite serious, whilst another party beat a young man named R. Eubanks, who was with him.

Our informant, Mr. Riggs, has no doubt that this gang of desperadoes are an organized body of robbers. Can nothing be devised to put down such daring scoundrels?—*Newbern Commercial.*

MRS. ODOM.—We regret to learn that this most unfortunate lady, whose husband was murdered by her side and whose person was subsequently violated by the murderers of her husband, near Kinston, on Wednesday night last, *has lost her mind*, most mercifully it may be.

Newbern Commercial.

THE ANCIENT TOWN OF SALEM, N. C.—SALEM, N. C., July 7, 1866.—CONDITION AND STYLE OF THE TOWN.—Salem is one of the oldest towns in Western North Carolina, and was, previous to the late war, in a flourishing condition, containing about two thousand inhabitants. Since the close of the war it has remained in *statu quo*, and, although business has partially revived, still the great incubus of stagnation rests with a sombre pall over the former enterprise exhibited by its citizens.

One who never visited this "city upon a hill," will find much to amuse and instruct him, and he will at a glance over this brief article see that the people exhibited an unusual degree of mechanical skill.

The most noticeable feature, and which strikes the traveler, is the uniformity of the buildings, which present the same invariable style throughout, and gives the town a thorough German appearance. All the people seem to be in comfortable circumstances, and you cannot find any of those dilapidated hovels which mar the appearance of other towns, where an elegant mansion is a most painful set off in an adjacent cabin where poverty reigns supreme.

There is apparent thrift, yet no exhibitions of wealth, except in a few instances. The majority live in a plain unostentatious manner. Neatness, comfort and care for the health of the community prevail. The streets are clean, but rather narrow, with good paved sidewalks, and in the muddiest weather you can walk from one end of the town to the other without soiling your boots to any extent. The town is surrounded by a dense forest and a pleasant promenade beneath a leafy canopy can be reached within a five minutes' walk from any point in the town.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.—The principal buildings consist of a large and commodious hotel—which might be better kept—and a female academy building, an elegant structure, which would do credit to any locality.

The community in the town are intelligent, industrious, and the most economical that I have ever taken notice of.

One woollen and two cotton factories have been in successful operation for a number of years. The oldest cotton factory has recently been closed.—The woolen factory of Mr. Freis has been and is still in successful operation. Mr. Freis is also the sole proprietor of the "gas works," which previous to the war were extensively patronized by the citizens; but the high price of rosin, from which the gas is made, has now placed this great convenience beyond the reach of many. The church and the academy are, however, lighted with gas, and the streets can at any time be brilliantly lighted.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THE INHABITANTS.—There is but one church in the town, the people being principally of the Moravian persuasion and retaining many of the peculiarities that characterized this ancient denomination of Christians in Germany. They are descendants of emigrants from Saxony and other German provinces, and have every element of success in their midst, nearly every branch of mechanics being represented, and the workmen generally of the very best. The scarcity of money is at present the great drawback to prosperity.

REMARKABLE INSTITUTIONS.—There are two remarkable institutions among them, apparently in connection with the church, viz.:—The Single Sisters' House and the Widows' House. The former is an asylum for young ladies who are homeless or who desire to occupy a room in the building subject to its regulations. The sisters are at liberty to come and go as they please, although the establishment is presided over by an elderly sister, who has the direction of the affairs of the house. There is nothing approaching to cloister life, although the superficial observer may detect some similarity. Many of the sisters have accumulated a handsome competency by practising economy with regular and well directed labor. The house is large and convenient, and in cleanliness and perfect order it cannot be surpassed; everything is in its place and the sisters move about with cheerful and contented countenances. Most of them are mantua-makers and find steady employment. They have a good circulating library, a chapel for prayer-meetings and a sick room, which is always superintended by a nurse chosen from among the inmates of the establishment. A large attic room serves as a dormitory. It extends the whole length of the building and is lighted with dormer windows. Each sister has a plot of ground, where she can cultivate vegetables, flowers, &c. All the outhouse conveniences are provided and the whole establishment is as complete an arrangement as I ever had the pleasure of seeing.

There is a "poor fund" for those sisters who cannot support themselves.

The Widows' House is similar in its arrangements and is intended for homeless widows. The appointments of the establishment are almost the same as the Sisters' House, and the same neatness and industry characterize its inmates. These two buildings are real specimens of the cumbrous yet convenient old German style of architecture.

THE BURIAL GROUND.—The burial ground belonging to the church is a retired and beautiful spot on a considerable elevation, and commands a fine view of pastoral landscape. You approach the spot through a magnificent avenue, skirted on either side by ancient cedars of over half a century's growth. Over the entrance gateway is inscribed in letters of gold, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;" and inside, "I am the resurrection and the life." The grounds are laid out in squares, classified as follows:—To the right, as you enter, lie entombed the deceased male members of the congregation; to the left the female. These are again divided into the married brethren and sisters, first as you enter, then single brethren and sisters, and lastly the little boys and girls. So you can always find the different classes without any trouble. Everything is kept in the very best of order, and one cannot help admiring the care that is bestowed upon the last resting place of the mortal remains of the brethren. There is but little distinction made, only where a larger or more tasty headstone marks the resting place. There are no lots reserved, but every one must take the spot which happens to be in the proper square, suited to age and sex. The enclosure is shaded altogether by noble cedars.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.—There is a peculiar custom among these people of steady habits which deserves a passing notice. I allude to the custom of celebrating Easter morning, by marching in procession to their beautiful burying-ground, where they pray an Easter morning litany, prepared for the occasion. A band of music heads the procession, and the whole must have a most solemn and impressive effect.—*Corres. N. Y. Herald.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, July 23, 1866.

To the People of North Carolina.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDMEN, ABAN'D LANDS,
HEADQ'RS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 13, 1866.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil Courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't.
JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S., FREEDMAN AND AB'D LANDS,
HDQR'S ASS'T COM. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection. Upon a reference of the petitioners to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for the filing of such petitions. And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non-action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

July 26—1t

[From the New York Mercantile Journal.]

North Carolina.

It is with peculiar vexation, that we read the records of business difficulty and failure in our Northern States, while magnificent regions for settlement and cultivation lie open almost at our doors. The great political and military struggle through which the Nation has passed, achieved other ends than those that were immediately present to the eyes of the Government and people of the American Union. In a practical and business point of view, it made the residents of different sections of this country better acquainted, not only with each other as classes of men, but with the resources and capacities of the different States. The astonishment and delight of the Northern-born volunteers as they passed through the beautiful fields of Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, not merely served to soften the asperities of war, with kindlier pictures of some later day when they might come to seek homes in a region so enchanting, but actually inspired many a useful enterprise that has since been successfully carried out. Residents, South of Mason and Dixon's line, beholding the admiration awakened by the aspect and other natural advantages of the country they inhabited, or impelled by the hard necessities of warfare, went to work to seek out and develop the wealth that Providence had placed at their disposal. The result has been a singular revival of commercial, as well as social interest, in every part of our splendid National domain, and where homes and comforts for all have not been securred or, at least, placed within reach, it is because carelessness, indolence, ignorance or unfriendly teachings prevent. With proper legislation at the centre of affairs; intelligent inquiry, and a persistent effort on the part of the press to make known the good tidings there would, we feel confident, be no lack of employment and no dearth of happiness for every man, woman and child, that the Republic can possibly receive by birth or immigration for generations to come.

We have felt it to be a conscientious duty, from time to time, to mention the facilities, which different States of the Union hold out to those who are seeking new fields of enterprise. Since the war, we have endeavored to call particular attention to the South, believing that section to have the greatest present need of living help, and to offer the best opportunities to those who are wise enough to appreciate them. Casting our eyes upon them again, we are particularly struck by the geographical situation and the abundant agricultural promise of North Carolina. In a very recent number of the *Raleigh Sentinel*, we find published in full the correspondence between His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, and the President of the American Aid and Homestead Company, in this city, who had written for practical information.

Without going into all those particulars which are best discovered at full length in a gezetteer or geograpical treatise, we may mention the main features of the Governor's reply. The State lies about half way between New York and the Gulf of Mexico, extending 500 miles inland, and possessing an area about equal to our own State. It is crossed by several ranges of mountains, some attaining an elevation of 7,000 feet; has seven large rivers which, with their tributaries, water a beautiful interior hilly and rolling region, and furnish 900 miles of internal navigation, and enjoys a great variety of climate, being in some places as mild as the Gulf States, and in the mountainous regions as cool as New York. The soil is various and generally prolific, producing all the plants, fruits, grains, and esculent roots known to both sections of the Union. "Wheat and corn," says the Governor, "are produced with facility and abundance in all parts; rye, oats and potatoes flourish in the Middle and Western regions; rice, sweet potatoes and peas in the Eastern; tobacco in the Middle; cotton in the Southern counties of the Middle and in the Eastern section, while turpentine and pine lumber are peculiar to the East." All sorts of grass and consequently, of live stock, are easily and profitably raised, and in some counties the best green fodder grows wild.

The following table compiled from the returns of the U. S. Census for 1860, will show what North Carolina produced under auspices much less favorable than our increasing population can exert upon her destinies now:

Live stock	3,326,000	head.
Wheat	4,700,0.0	bush.
Corn	30,000,000	do.
Oats	2,800,000	do.
Rye	437,000	do.
Peas	1,900,000	do.
Potatoes	830,000	do.
Sweet potatoes	6,140,000	do.
Cotton	58,000,000	lbs.
Tobacco	32,900,000	do.
Rice	7,600,000	do.
Wool	883,000	do.
Honey	2,055,000	do.
Turpentine	1,000,000	do.

In addition to what is here set forth, the culture of the grape has assumed a very important status in the budget of the State. Besides many foreign varieties, which are cultivated with rare success, the vines indigenous to the soil and highly productive are the Scuppernong, the Catawba, Lincoln, and Labella, the three first name yielding delicious fruit and excellent wine. "All the Southern and Eastern portions of the State," writes a valued correspondent from Newbern, to the *Journal*, "offers more inducements to the grape-grower, than any other part of the country. Our grapes are natives and flourish with but little care. Blight is seldom, if ever heard of, while land is cheap, and markets are near. The whole Eastern region awaits but the touch of capital to spring into a wonderful activity in this elegant branch of culture." The people are willing and it only requires a judicious investment of some small portion of the capital now so abundant at the North, to create here one of the finest grape and wine producing districts in the world. But money and experience are absolutely necessary, and these, it must be confessed, are not at hand in this fine portion of the Old North State at present. The main difficulty, however, is the want of thorough knowledge of the culture required to subdue the wilderness of the native vines, and tone down the flavor of the fruit and beverage they yield to those delicious shades, so highly appreciated in the wines of Italy, Hungary, Germany and France.

In timber, the Eastern portion of the Commonwealth is, as we have said, peculiarly prolific.—The marshes abound in cyprus, juniper, and oak, holding out limitless wealth to the explorer.—The districts known as the "swamp" lands, are usually above the level of the rivers and creeks, and when cleared and drained produce in cotton from 300 to 400 lbs. nett, or in corn from 40 to 80 bushels per acre.

The section known as Bay River, may be mentioned as an example of the development the country is attaining, even under circumstances no more favorable than those that immediately follow a long and wasting civil war. Land formerly sold for $1 per acre, has been cleared, and is now bringing many hundred per cent. advance upon its old price, including all expenses. One well-known owner who is spoken of by our informant, last year, planted nine acres of his property on Bay River in cotton, and realized more than $1,700 for his crop, which amounted to 5,000 lbs.; the ground having cost him originally $1 per acre. It will not be uninteresting to those who read this article, to know that so rich a region still offers numerous opportunities to the setler from the North.

Again, there is quite an opening for trade in garden vegetables. Until 1865, none were sent any considerable distance away from the point where they were raised. But within the twelvemonth they have been shipped in quantities to New York, at ample remunerative prices. Good substantial laborers of correct habits and some slight means to start with, and small farmers, who could take up and work minor tracts of 50 and 100 acres, would find in this beautiful, but undeveloped Southern country, the most inviting prospects of early competence. It seems passing strange that such alluring chances should have been so long overlooked.

In addition to the advantages already enumerated, the reader must not forget that the geographical position of North Carolina, secures for her a climate exempt from the extremes of heat and cold. The mean temperature of the year is considerably below that of Southern New York, and, excepting among her mountain peaks, the heavy snow falls and piercing winds, so familiar to us are unknown, while it is only on the most exposed, open strand of her sea coast, that such tropical heat as has been endured here within a week, is ever experienced. Moreover, North Carolina politically and financially has come out of the war comparatively sound. The development and application of only a very slight portion of her natural wealth, would suffice to free her from debt and burthensome taxation. She must always occupy an important position in the American Union, and the future seems to smile upon her as upon a favorite of coming fortune. There is a vast mass of our people, to whom the charms of home and old associations, are ties stronger than any other inducements, even although their circumstances be straitened; but on the other hand, there are thousands ever glad to hear of new fields for enterprise, in the walk and calling to which they have been accustomed. These are the parties whose attention we would call to the fact here given, and without going farther than the calmest consideration should lead, we may safely say that upon the whole Southern horizon, we see no fairer lands than those that lie behind the blue hills of North Carolina.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

The Goldsboro' District Convention.

GOLDSBORO', July 25.

The Convention met to-day, and was well attended.—Judge Manly and Wm. A. Wright have been appointed as district delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Howard has been recommeded as a delegate for the State at large.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.

The Senate last night passed the bill appropriating a million and a half of dollars for repairing the Mississippi River Levees. A proposition to tack the Equalized Bounty bill to the Civil Appropriation bill was defeated.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 25—12 M.

Cotton steady at 36@38 cents. Gold 150¼.

From Washington—Congress—Revival of the Grade of General—Nominations and Confirmations, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.

E. G. Ross, successor to Mr. Lane, was qualified to-day as Senator from Kansas. Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn in. The committee have not reported on the credentials of Mr. Patterson from the same State.

The Senate agreed to adjourn on Saturday next, and the House subsequently concurred in the agreement.

The President having signed the bill reviving the grade of General of the United States army, nominated Lt. Gen. Grant for the same, also Vice-Admiral Farragut as Admiral of the navy. Under the recent law these nominations and that of A. W. Randall, as Postmaster General, was confirmed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Stevens, the Tennesse members are to receive pay from the commencement of the present session.

A bill amendatory to the National Currency bill, was postponed until the next session.

Mr. Stevens presented a series of resolutions, for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, which were laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, of the committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill recommending a modification of the neutrality laws, and repealing the most stringent provisions of the Act of 1818, and modifies the penalties prescribed for its violation. It also prescribes that the law shall not be construed so as to prohibit the sale of vessels, ships, or steamers, or material or munitions of war, the growth or product of this country, to any Government, or citizens of any Government not at war with the United States. This bill was postponed until to-morrow.

An act was passed, amendatory to the act of 1819, establishing the Judicial Courts. The amendment provides that the act of *habeas corpus* is not to apply to the case of any person who is, or may be, held in the custody of the military authorities of the U. S., charged with any military offenses, or with having acted, or abetted in the rebellion against the government of the U. S. prior to the passage of this act.

A bill was reported to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion. It makes it the duty of the President, or the commanding officer of the military forces within the particular State or district, on complaint of any person dispossessed of property for their adherence to the Union, to restore to him the possession of the same.

Mr. Trumbull denounced the bill as giving authority to military officers to decide the legal question as to the title of real estate. His motion to lay the above bill on the table was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of G. B. Wellman as Collector of the Customs for the port of Beaufort, S. C.; T. J. Meade as Collector of the Customs at Natchez, Miss.; W. T. Williams as Appraiser of Merchandize at Savannah, Ga; L. V. B. Martin as Attorney General for the Southern District of Alabama; James E. Stewart as Attorney General for the Northern District of Mississippi. James S. Wilson was confirmed as Commissioner of the Land office.

Marine Intelligence—Cholera Decreasing.

NEW YORK, July 25—6, P. M.

Arrived—Steamers Tybee, from Savannah; Quaker City, from Charleston; C. Whiting and Empire, from Wilmington; and Louisa Moore, from Beaufort.

The cholera is decreasing under the influence of favorable weather.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 25.—6 P. M.

Cotton dull—sales of 800 bales at 36@38 cents ℘ lb.—Flour firm for low grades; other descriptions lower; Southern $9 50@$15 75. Wheat declined 2@3 cents. Corn steady at 84@85 cts. Mess Pork unchanged—sales of 6,500 bbls. Sugar quiet—sales of 400 hhds. Muscovado at 11@11½ cents; 1,400 hhds. Havana 10½@11½ cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 70@72 cts. ℘ gallon. Rosin firm. Wool quiet; Texas 23; and Georgia 25 cents ℘ lb. Gold 150.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, July 26.

The Steamship Hibernian passed here yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst., which reports the Cotton market as opening that day with a decided improvement, and in demand. The market was firm, but prices not developed; sales estimated at 8 000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 16.—Noon.

Consols closed at 87⅜@87½ for money.

No other market reports since the sailing of the Scotia.

At Bombay, July 16th, Cotton was firm and advancing.

The Great Eastern had laid nearly three hundred miles of the Atlantic cable up to the evening of the 15th. Everything was progressing favorably.

Nothing further has transpired about peace negotiations between Napoleon and the contending Powers.

The Prussians had defeated the Federals in a sanguinary conflict at Aschaffenburg, and marched towards Frankfort, which was evacuated by the Federals.

The Diet has been removed to Augustenburg.

The Prussian headquarters were at Brunn, Austria.

It is reported that the Prussians have occupied Iglaw.

The London Times thinks that the Prussians will be before Viena the 17th, and doubts if the Austrians can withstand the victorious Prussians.

Cialdini has occupied Padue and Vicenza—towns on railroads to Venice.

It is declared in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg that Russia has no present intention to abandon her neutral attitude, and will not, except a foreign power shall intervene in the affairs of Germany.

Maryland State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.

The National Union State Convention endorses the course of the President, and denounces the policy of Congress as fanatical, malignant and destructive to the true interests of the country.

The Convention also demands a modification of the Registry law, and approves of the Philadelphia Convention, to which Gov. Swann, Reverdy Johnson, Montgomery Blair and Mr. Chrisfield are appointed delegates.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 26—12, M.

The cotton market is firmer, and sales at 36@38 cents. Gold 149¾. Sterling Exchange is dull; Sight 10¼. Sixes of 1867, 129⅜; Coupons of '81, 109; do. of '62, 106⅜; do. of '64, 104⅜; do. of '65, 104⅛; ten-forties 98⅛; Treasurer's do. 103⅞ at 103½; North Carolina sixes, 84½.

Advance in the Rate of Insurance—Formation of a National Board of Underwriter.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Fire Insurance Convention have advanced the rate of insurance ten per cent. and have formed a national board of underwriters.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The steamer Manhattan, from Vera Cruz, July 9, has arrived at quarantine. The yellow fever is not so prevalent at Vera Cruz. The wife of Maximilian was soon to leave for Europe, to arrange for a new loan. The guerrillas have been quite near Vera Cruz.

Rev. A. J. Ryan, a Catholic priest of Knoxville, Tennessee, and an Irishman by birth, is the author of the touching poem "The Conquered Banner."

Real Estate for Sale.

I WILL SELL, at public auction, in Elizabethtown, on Monday of August Court, (6th prox.) if not previously disposed of, that valuable lot known as the CARTER LOT, upon which is a large and commodious HOTEL, and also a STOREHOUSE, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing privately, or of examining the property, will apply to me, at my residence, or to R. M. Devane, near Elizabethtown.

Terms made known on day of sale.

E. J. ANDERS.

P. S.—I also offer all my valuable Real Estate in New Hanover and Bladen counties, at private sale, for cash.

E. J. A.

July 26. 35—14t

During the late heated term at the North an extraordinary number of persons died with sunstroke. As many as two or three hundred victims of this fatal disease are reported in New York city alone; and yet we notice that, at no time during the season has the thermometer ranged above 100 degrees. Why, then, so many deaths or any deaths at all? In this city and various portions of the South the themometer has ranged high as 103, and for a week it was at no time as low as in New York for the same period. But we have had no case of sun-stroke in this city, and but few if any in the South. We repeat the question, how are we to account for this difference in the effect of heat upon the brain? Do our people expose themselves less, or are the northern people worked harder? Perhaps we breathe a purer air than the denizen of the great cities of the North, or have we better brains? If Yankee laborers die by the hundred with the thermometer at 97 degrees, how could they stand work in the cotton fields of the South with the piercing rays of the sun at a much higher temperature.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

HEAT NORTH AND SOUTH.—A correspondent asks us "why sun-strokes are so numerous in the North, as compared with the South, and why summer heats are so much more serious and dangerous there than here." We believe Herchel furnishes the generally received philosophical answer: "The true indication of the force of the solar rays," says Herschel, "would seem to be not the statical effect on the thermometer, but their momentary intensity measured by the velocity with which they communicate heat to an absorbent body."—It is this "momentary intensity" which is greatest in Northern cities at the present time, and in addition, the restless habits of life political and commercial excitement, intemperance, want of pure air and more rapid radiation of heat in closely built towns, have much to do with it.

COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR NOTES.—For the benefit of the public we give the following description of the new ten dollar counterfeit note on the National Banks:

"Figure of Liberty on an eagle upon right end, Franklin and boy on left. The signatures are engraved in the counterfeit, and in the genuine they are written. The lightning, grasped by the hand of Liberty, is barely perceptible in the genuine, while in the counterfeit it is badly defined on a dark, coarse back ground, which in the genuine is light. The general appearance fair, but is very coarse on examination. On the back of the note the followers of De Soto appear as if engaged in a terrible battle, and seem mixed up, while in the foreground, that which is designated for a priest bears exact immage of a monkey. These notes may be altered to represent any National Bank."

The printers suffer more from "heated terms" than most others. It is very difficult to do good printing when the rollers are melting with heat; and as to the compositors, the Philadelphia *Ledger* tells the story when it says the gas lights, &c., raised the temperature in its composing room to 110 degrees, while outsiders had to endure only about 100.

It is reported that Howell Cobb is to take the stump in Georgia in behalf of President Johnson's policy.

Horses are brushed by steam in England.

An editor, describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says: "When the gale was at its highest point the unfortunate craft keeled to the larboard, and the Captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

A dispatch from New Orleans to the New York papers says the Conservative candidates in Texas are elected—"but what they are conservative about nobody seems able to explain." Webster explains it very satisfactorily in both of these definitions:

1. A conservative is "one who preserves from ruin, innovation, injury, or *radical* change."

2. One who holds intermediate or moderate opinions in politics; one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs; opposed to *revolutionary* or radical.'

A difficulty occurred in Raleigh Friday afternoon between Major W. F. Collins and Capt. Parker, Chief of Police, in which both gentlemen were wounded—neither seriously.

MARRIED,

At Front Street E. M. Church, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., by Rev. J. H. Dally, Capt. GEORGE B. ATKINS, to Miss S. EUGENIA, daughter of Mr. B. W. Beery.

DIED.

Near this city, on yesterday, the 25th inst., HUBERT FINAM, son of the late John and Ann Finam, aged 5 years, 3 months and 25 days.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	8 00 @ 10 00
BRICKS, ℘ M.	12 00 @ 20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,	
2nd hand	3 25 @ 4 00
New	4 00 @ 4 50
CANDLES, ℘ lb.,	
Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℘ lb.,	
Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	25 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ℘ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	30 @ 33
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 33
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℘ yard	34 @ 35
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ℘ lb.	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ℘ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℘ yd.	18 @ 20
Yarn, ℘ 5 lb.	2 30 @ 2 40
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	00 @ 50
FISH, ℘ bbl.,	
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @ 20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @ 19 00
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @ 17 00
Her'gs, East.	6 00 @ 7 00
Do N.C. roe,	10 00 @ 00 00
Do do cut,	9 00 @ 00 00
Dry Cod, ℘ lb.	8 @ 9
FLOUR, ℘ bbl.,	
Family	12 00 @ 18 00
Superfine	9 50 @ 10 50
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00
GLUE, ℘ lb.	18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	110 00 @ 112 50
LAND PLASTER, ℘ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,	
Corn	1 10 @ 1 30
Oats	70 @ 75
Peas, Cow	1 35 @ 1 40
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00
Carolina,	13 @ 14
HIDES, ℘ lb.,	
Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40
North River	0 95 @ 1 10
IRON, ℘ lb.,	
English, ass'd.	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℘ ton	175 00 @
LIME, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River,)	
Fl'r Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
Wide do	16 00 @ 20 00
Scantling	12 00 @ 15 00
LIQUORS, ℘ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

MOLASSES, ℘ gallon,	
Cuba	50 @ 60
Sugar house	00 @ 00
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℘ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 05
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 05
Hard	0 00 @ 1 52½
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 75
Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 00
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	4 00 @ 5 00
do No. 1	5 00 @ 6 00
do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 50
do No. 3	1 90 @ 2 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℘ gal.	40 @ 41
NAILS, ℘ lb.,	
Cut	7½ @ 8
Wrought	00 @ 00
OILS, ℘ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
PEA NUTS, ℘ bushel	1 75 @ 2 50
POTATOES, ℘ bush.,	
Sweet	0 00 @ 0 00
Irish, ℘ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	21 @ 22
Middlings	21 @ 22
Shoulders	00 @ 20
Hog round	20 @ 22
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	20 @ 21
Shoulders	18 @ 19
Lard	23 @ 21
Butter	45 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl.,	
City Mess	35 00 @ 36 00
Thin "	00 00 @ 34 00
Prime "	00 00 @ 33 00
Prime,	29 00 @ 30 00
Rump	28 00 @ 29 00
SALT,	
Alum, ℘ bush.	0 60 @ 65
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	2 25 @ 2 50
from store	2 75 @ 3 00
SUGAR, ℘ lb.,	
Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C	16 @ 16½
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	19 @ 00
SOAP, ℘ lb.	10 @ 15
SHINGLES, ℘ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℘ M.,	
W. O. bbl.	30 00 @ 35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @ 50 00
TIMBER, ℘ M.,	
Shipping	00 00 @ 18 00
Mill, prime	15 00 @ 16 50
Mill Fair	11 50 @ 13 50
Mill, inferior to ordinary	6 00 @ 10 00
TALLOW, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℘ lb.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Thursday, July 26, 1866.

TURPENTINE—Has been in moderate request for shipping and distilling purposes throughout the week just ended, and the market has ruled steady at $4 05 for virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 52½ for hard ℘ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts have been rather better than those of the previous week, and the sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	135	$4 05	$3 05	$1 52½
Saturday	174	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Monday	224	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Tuesday	340	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Wednesday	415	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Thursday	185	4 05	3 05	1 52½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market for this article ruled quiet at the closing quotation in last report—40 cents—up to Monday, when it was somewhat strengthened by rather favorable advices from the New York market, and an advance of one cent was obtained, sales being made at 41 cents. There has been, however, only a limited enquiry for the past two or three days, and we have to report small transactions—the market closing at 40@41 cents, according to packages. The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	489 bbls.	at 40	cts ℘ gallon	for white.
Saturday	145 "	" 40	" "	" "
Monday	46 "	" 40	" "	" "
Do	70 "	" 41	" "	" "
Tuesday	30 "	" 40	" "	" "
Do	50 "	" 41	" "	" "
Wednesday	14 "	" 41	" "	" "

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market has ruled quiet, and prices of the finer grades show a decline on previous quotations of from 50 to 75 cents—closing with less disposition on the part of buyers to operate than noted in our last report. For the lower grades the market has also ruled quiet, but prices remain about the same.—The following comprise the sales for the week: 1187 bbls. No. 1 at $4, $4 25, $5@$5 25—latter price for extra quality—and $2 50@$3 for opaque; 123 do. Pale at $5 50@$6 ℘ 280 lbs.—the market closing at lowest figures. Sales of 30 bbls. at $1 75 for black; 216 do. at $1 90 for common; 50 do. at $2 25 for strained common; 250 do. at $2 25@$2 75 for No. 2; 51 do. at $2.75 for mixed grades; 166 do. at $2 75@$3 25 for red.

TAR.—Continues to be brought to market slowly, and is in fair shipping demand. Only one small lot received for the week, which sold at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—There is only a light stock of beeves in butchers hands, but sufficient for present wants. We quote grass fatted on the hoof at 8@10 cents ℘ lb. for net meat, as in quality. SHEEP have been brought in quite freely, and are in good supply, and dull at $1 50 to $2 25 each.

BARRELS—In the market for empty spirit barrels we have nothing new to report. There is a fair enquiry for second hand ones, and the stock is quite small, and mostly of inferior ones; new are in moderate supply. We quote small sales during the week as follows: Second hand $3 25@$3 50 for lots as they run, and $3 50@$4 for selected; and new at $4@$4 50 for country and N. Y. make.

BEESWAX—Sells at 30@32 cents ℘ lb.

COTTON—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article during the week just ended. There has been some enquiry from buyers, but owing mainly to the want of stock the transactions have been limited to two or three small lots at 32@33 cents ℘ lb. for middling—the market closing at latter figure, at which it is now generally held by sellers.

CORN MEAL—There is merely a retail enquiry, and the market is pretty well supplied. We quote at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

EGGS—Are dull of sale from carts at 25 cents ℘ dozen.

FLOUR—The market for Northern brands rules about the same as noted in our last report. There is merely a retail enquiry, and we notice a fair supply in dealers' hands; mostly, however, of the lower grades. We quote small sales from store at $8 50 to $9 for fine, $9 to $10 for superfine, and $12 to $17 ℘ bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection.) One or two small lots of State brands have been received, and selling at $9 ℘ sack of 98 lbs.

FERTILIZERS—Are in limited request, and only small sales from store at the following quotations:

Peruvian Guano	per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	$110@$112 50
Pacific "	" "	85 00
Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano,	" "	90 00
E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime	" "	65 00
Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound	" "	68 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate,	" "	68 00

GRAIN—For CORN the market has ruled inactive since our last report, though we have no quotable change to make in prices. The demand is quite light, and merely in a retail way, and we notice a fair stock in dealers' hands. The receipts for the week comprise only 3@4,0 0 bushels, which have gone into store. We quote from store in small lots at $1 15 for yellow, $1 15@$1 20 for mixed, and $1 35@$1 40 for prime white—these figures, however, could not be obtained for cargoes.——OATS—Are in fair request, and the stock on market is quite small. We quote cargo prices at 65 cents, and at *retail* 75@85 cents ℘ bushel.—— PEAS—Continue to be brought in sparingly, and are in brisk demand. A few small parcels of Cow have been received and sold at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel.——RICE—Clean sells from store by the package at 13@14 cents ℘ lb. for Carolina.

HAY—Is in moderate enquiry, and a prime article finds ready sale. A lot of 50 bales Eastern sold from wharf on Tuesday at $1 45; and 200 do. Northern at $1@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

LIME—Supply fair, and demand light. We quote from store at $2@$2 25 ℘ cask.

LUMBER.—River—The market is pretty well supplied, and rules dull. We quote the sale of only one raft flooring boards at $20 ℘ M.

MOLASSES.—There is a very fair stock of most descriptions in dealers hands, and merely a retail enquiry. We refer to our table for store quotations, as in quantity and quality.

POTATOES.—Irish are rather scarce, and enquired for.—We quote in the small way at $2@$2 50 ℘ bushel.

POULTRY—Has been brought in rather slowly the past week, and has met with ready sale. We quote live chickens at 20@40 cents, and grown fowls at 50@60 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON the market has ruled quite active since last report, and prices have improved a shade. There is very little coming to market, and in consequence the stock has become considerably reduced, while we notice a brisk enquiry for jobbing lots.—The sales for the week have been mostly of small lots at prices ranging from 20 to 22 cents for hog round, 21@22 cents for hams, 20 cents for shoulders, and 21@22 cents ℘ lb. for sides,—according to quantity and quality. Western is in light stock, and sells from store at 18@19 cents for shoulders, and 20@21 cents ℘ lb. for sides, as in quality.——LARD.—Is in light supply, and is in fair demand for retailing purposes. We quote sales of North Carolina at 23@24 cents ℘ lb. Northern sells at about same figures.——PORK.—There is only a light supply of Northern on market, and merely a retail demand. Small transactions from store at prices quoted in table.

SALT.—The market rules firm for all descriptions, but we have no sales to report except in the small way. We quote from store at $2 75@$3 ℘ sack for Liverpool ground, and 75@80 cents ℘ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES.—Scarcely any demand, and the sales have been confined to small boat loads at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℘ M. for Contract, as in quality.

TIMBER.—Continues to be brought to market slowly, and we notice a brisk demand for mill purposes. Only 6@7 rafts received for the week and sold at $8@$10 for ordinary, $11 50@$13 50 for fair, and $15@$16 50 ℘ M. for mill.

WOOD—Is in demand, and only small lots coming in.—We quote by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3@$3 25 ℘ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports the market rules firm, and we have nothing new to report. Our quotations in table show the rates now being paid both steamers and sailing vessels.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending July 26th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To NEW YORK—670 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,765 do. rosin; 27 bales cotton; 59 do. yarn; 1 do. sheeting; 7 do. rags; 50,000 feet lumber; 31 empty bbls.; 5 hhds. copper; 8 pkgs. mdze.

To PHILADELPHIA—33 bbls. spirits turpentine; 157 do. crude turpentine; 1,256 do. rosin; 50 do. tar; 203,000 feet lumber; 11,000 feet timber; 26,000 shingles; 7,850 jun.per staves; 1 bdl. bags.

To BALTIMORE—31 bbls. spirits turpentine; 617 do. rosin; 42,500 feet lumber; 3 bdls. bags; 2 bbls. liquor.

FOREIGN.

To ROTTERDAM—50 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1,897 do. rosin.

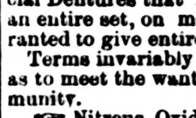
To CARDENAS—155,000 feet lumber.

To HAVANA—180,000 feet lumber.

To BARBADOES—147,500 feet lumber; 5,500 staves.

To DEMARARA—174,500 feet lumber; 4,000 staves.

Dentistry.



DR. ARRINGTON is pleased to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY, and has associated with him a thoroughly competent and reliable mechanical operator, Dr. D. E. Everett, who has a fine selected stock of material of every description requisite to a successful prosecution of mechanical Dentistry, in accordance with the latest and most approved principles. And is prepared to put up at short notice, any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired, from a single tooth to an entire set, on moderate terms, and all operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms invariably reasonable, and shall be so regulated as to meet the wants and circumstances of the entire community.

☞ Nitrous Oxide Gas or Chloroform administered for the alleviation of pain in the extraction of teeth, when desired.

Constantly on hand the best quality of Tooth Powder and Mouth Washes, suited to the various conditions of the Teeth and Gums.

Office in State Bank building, 2d story. Entrance on Princess Street.

July 11 242—d&wtf

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDINANCE OF THE STATE Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every County in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which election all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "RATIFICATION," —those, of a contrary opinion, voting, with a written or printed ticket, "REJECTION." Sheriffs will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

{L.S.} In witness whereof His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereunto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 1st day of July, A. D., 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY,
[illegible]

July 8 243—td

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 20, 1866.

The New Constitution.

We desire to call the attention of our readers and State exchanges, to the communication on the first page, in regard to the late Convention and its labors. It is hardly necessary to say that it is from the pen of one of the most eminent gentlemen of the State. But a casual perusal will convince the reader of that fact. The arguments are strong, and reasoning solid, and conviction must follow its careful perusal.

We are glad to have it in our power, in connection with the able letter of Judge Manly, and what we have thrown out, to place the public in possession of this letter. If time had been given to the people of the State, to have had these questions thoroughly canvassed, which their great importance demanded, such convincing arguments as are contained in this letter, must have had much weight with the people of North Carolina. But the Convention, with indecent haste, without sufficient publication, has forced upon the people of the State, questions of the most vital importance.

We ask for the letter an attentive reading.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The rapid and certain recuperation of our great lines of railroads and other commercial channels give the surest evidences of the earnest determination of our people to restore the wonted prosperity of the country. That our railroads, after their almost entire destruction, without sufficient means or credit, have been able, in so short a time, to acquire an efficiency almost equal to that they had attained previous to the war, is gratifying proof of the recuperative energies of our people and the zeal and efficiency of our railroad officials.

The present condition of the financial affairs, and the transportation department of the Wilmilmington & Manchester Railroad, is a subject of interest not only to the Stockholders of the Company but to the public at large. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that its affairs and prospects are as flourishing as they are, which the following facts will show. While this road has not been brought to a sound and healthy condition as early as some of the roads South, which is owing to two leading facts—first, the very great amount of capital and labor required on account of the completeness of the work of destruction, and second, the lateness at which the work of reorganization, reconstruction and resuscitation was commenced, it is now firmly on its feet, with the most flattering prospects for remunerative usefulness.

In December last, when the work of reorganization of the finances and reconstruction of the property was inaugurated and definitely resolved upon, this Company owed a bonded debt of about one million and thirty thousand dollars. Two hundred and thirty thousand of this was past due, having matured in 1861. Some six hundred thousand dollars of it matured June, 1866. In addition to this, interest on this entire bonded debt had accrued to an amount equal to some three hundred thousand dollars. A portion of this past due interest, as well as the bonds themselves was held outside of the Southern States. It was impossible for the Company to provide for that part held outside of the Confederate States during the war, because of the hazard attending remittances as well as the enormous rates of exchange. Of that portion held within the Confederate States, the holders refused to present for payment, having more confidence, we presume, in that paper than the currency of the country.

In addition to the above, we might say, the past due indebtedness, amounting in the aggregate to some one million one hundred thousand dollars, the Company required the immediate use of nearly a million of dollars to place their road in good order and efficient condition. To raise the money to liquidate the bonds and interest past due, and to make the necessary outlay the ruined condition of the road required, the Company was obliged to create an asset, it having at that time neither money, but limited credit, and no assets. To do this, it became necessary to draw in its entire bonded debt, which was scattered not only over the entire United States, but also abroad.

To accomplish this, and also to make the expenditures necessary to put the property of the Company in good order and in a first class, efficient condition, was no small undertaking, requiring great exertion and application ; and in stating that the whole scheme of the reorganization of the finances and recuperation of the property has been fully and successfully worked out, we state a fact more complimentary to the efficient management of the road than any thing we could add.

The past due interest has been all funded, and together with the entire bonded debt. has been extended thirty years upon an average. The Company will have no further trouble on this account for that length of time. The Company should be, and doubtless is, under many obligations to its bondholders for their consideration in granting this extension.

Everything has been purchased to put the property in the most efficient order and condition, so far as rebuilding the road and refurnishing it with rolling stock. Their new cars and engines are of the most improved styles and patterns. The passenger outfit of this road is not surpassed in the United States for elegance, comfort and style.—All the night trains have most luxurious sleeping cars. Much of the track has been relaid with new iron, and its entire length has been greatly improved.—This enables the speed of the trains to be greatly increased. The time now consumed in making the distance from Wilmington to Kingsville is but two hours more than the schedule maintained on the road before the war, and we learn that soon a shorter schedule will be put in operation, which will increase the speed beyond that ever attained before on this road. The entire outfit and condition enabling this to be done with great ease and safety. We understand, also, that the freighting facilities have been greatly increased, which will enable the Company to transport all freights promptly and rapidly at the most reasonable rates.

Travelers should, by all means, give this route a trial. We feel satisfied they will be pleased.—The managers of this line and its connections, North and South, are determined that its great natural advantages shall not be lost by lack of speed or comfort on their part. The connections are sure and reliable, and we regard the Company in all its departments as in a flourishing and healthy condition. We are the more pleased to state this, as last year much doubt and uncertainty hung over its affairs, and its future, at best, was most unpromising. It has required close watching, much thought and unremitting and intelligent exertions to free the road from its difficulties, and we are glad to say that this great work has had these requisites, and it is now, we think, over its troubles ; and, we know, so far as the travelling public is concerned, able to offer all reasonable inducements.

Its President, Major H. M. Drane, has exhibited those qualities, as a manager, which have always characterized him as a successful officer, and made him so acceptable to the stockholders ; while the Superintendent, General William McRae, by the display of the discipline, energy and good sense, which marked him as one of the most efficient and successful officers of the late army of Northern Virginia, have distinguished him in his new position.

In placing our own estimate upon the efficiency of the management of this railroad, we are glad to be able to have our judgment endorsed by such authority as the Charleston *News*. In an article of that paper of a late issue upon the "Commercial disabilities of Charleston," in which the Editor, complaining bitterly of the short-sighted policy which prevails in the management of the railroads concentrating at that city, states that while Wilmington, previous to the war, was heard of in the commercial circles of Charleston only in connection with the articles of lumber and naval stores, is now doing much of the business of that city. Says the *News:*

In our Saturday's issue we published an extract from a merchant in Darlington, stating that arrangements have been completed by which the whole Pee Dee country and neighboring sections,—embracing the entire line of the Wilmington and Manchester and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads are to send their produce to *Wilmington*, and be supplied from that port; and this at cheaper rates than by the Northeastern Railroad to and from Charleston.

The Meeting Yesterday.

While the meeting held yesterday to appoint delegates to the District Convention to meet in Goldsboro', was not as large as we could have wished, still many of our best citizens were present, and by their earnestness and interest manifested in the meeting and its purpose, demonstrated the feeling of the community to be in unison with the efforts of the National men of the Union.

During the absence of the Committee, at the unanimous request of the meeting, Major H. B. Hardy entertained them with a forcible and entertaining address. He reviewed, with much force and effect, the course of the Radicals and their want of faith in all the promises they had made to their own people during the war, and the pledges to the South since the surrender. He desired that North Carolina and the other Southern States should be represented in the Philadelphia Convention by their ablest and most conservative men. It was due the President and those noble men at the North, who were standing as a mighty breakwater between the helpless South and Radical fury and hate.

Maj. Hardy was listened to throughout with great attention, and was frequently applauded.

We refer to the proceedings of the meeting, for further particulars, in another column.

Daily Journal 22d inst.

A Political Revolution.

We have refrained as much as possible from referring to matters persontly political, only from time to time, giving such views as are necessary to let our readers know to what lengths the illiberal and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party is going, and how necessary it was for us by a firm and dignified course of action to strengthen the President and his friends.

Since the adjournment of the two late caucuses of the Radicals, upon the authority of no less a person than the Hon. Mr. Raymond, the Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, a member also of the House of Representatives, and the Editor of the New York *Times*, it is announced that the Radicals, in and out of Congress have projected and planned a political revolution, in fact, laid their "*preparations for another civil war.*" In order to show that Mr. Raymond's views are based on good ground, and to illustrate the incendiary character of the private meetings of the Radicals, we have concluded to give an interesting portion of the proceedings of their caucuses.

Nothing we have seen so convinces us that the hope of the Radicals is gone. They already see by the remarkable unanimity with which the people are endorsing the call for the Philadelphia Convention, that the country will stand by the President. They see in the assembling of a Convention representing the people of *every* State, a revival of the old feeling of reconcilliation and fraternal unity that will end only in a National Congress and a restored Union. Well may the Cabinet dissolve, and the Radical party in secret caucus indulge, in incendiary language towards the Chief Executive officer, and threaten a CIVIL WAR, in order to secure and maintain an armed ascendency in the Government. The following remarks of the speakers in caucus will give our readers the feelings and purposes of their party, for in secret meetings, where the proceedings are never expected to see the light, and never are, except by accident, as in this case, the objects and desires are freely discussed. The extracts are taken from the New York *Times*, and will well repay perusal :

MR. HOTCHKISS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President. He had no doubt that such removal was intended as soon as Congress should adjourn, and in his own State a licensed "head butcher" had already been appointed, and stood at the door ready to strike. He deemed it the duty of Congress to stand by its friends, and to make any sacrifice necessary to keep them in office. He thought Congress should remain in session so as to prevent removals.

MR. FARNSWORTH RESOLVES.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution, declaring that Congress would remain in session until December. He said that any party that would not stand by its friends ought to go down, and we must stand by the men now in office. He thought, too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action before next session, to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the rebels to power. He believed the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels.

MR. GARFIELD ENDORSES.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, endorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. But he thought it important that the members should go home and fight out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up. He was glad to announce that Postmaster General Dennison had resigned and would have nothing more to do with the Administration, and he hoped that other members of the Cabinet would follow his example. He thought they should strip to the waist and fight the battle out on this line.

MR. BOUTWELL WILL FIGHT.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusets, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things to save the country from the danger that threatens it. He believed it be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was to put the Government into the hands of rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a *resort to force*, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and that nothing could save the country from destruction, but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would made to force the rebels into Congress, and the Philadelphia Convention was part of thescheme.—The battle, in effect, had already begun, and if resistance were not made, the President would take possession of the Capitol. Any such attempt *must and would be resisted by force*. [Mr. Boutwell's remarks were loudly applauded.]

MR. INGERSOLL DENOUNCES.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes. He would as soon trust a bull in a china shop as Andrew Johnson in possession of power.

MR. KELLEY SAYS AMEN.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union Party, and of putting rebels and Copperheads into power. The rebel newspapers, North and South, were in favor of it for that reason.

MR. STEVENS CRACKS THE WHIP.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union man to denounce the Philadelphia Convention and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the friends and enemies of the Union cause, and wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship with the Union party.

MR. BROMWELL FOLLOWS.

Mr. Bromwell followed in favor of this resolution—denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill—and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his hands. Congress could set all summer—we were paid by the year and it made no odds to us.

MR. LANE EXCITED.

Mr. Lane, (Senator,) of Indiana, followed in a very excited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet ; that if a victim was wanted, he was ready; and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the Capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

MR. HALE OBJECTS.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union newspapers, and especially to the New York *Evening Post*, which favored the Convention. Mr. Hale ridiculed Senator Lane's excited remarks, and thought they were not called for by the facts of the case.

MR. WILSON ON THE RAMPAGE.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, denounced the *Post*—said one of its proprietors only escaped the Penitentiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a rebel and a traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing all who favored it in any way.

MR. ANDERSON CONCURS.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or favored either. They were traitors to the party and the country.

MR. RAYMOND ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said when the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power would pass from its hands to those of its opponents ; and he had therefore looked with favor on the call for the Convention. Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect, he should act accordingly. If it should become apparent that it was intended to break up the Union party and throw the power of the South into the hands of "rebels and Copperheads," neither the *Times* nor its editor would support it.

THL SECOND CAUCUS.

At the second Caucus various members expessed the opinion that it would be better to go home and work in the elections, than stay here and watch the President.

MR. BOUTWELL ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested.—He would mention one. A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel, and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken ; the new government of the State might fail to get a foot-hold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for Louisiana without being submitted to the people of the State.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State.

MR. MORRILL EXPECTS THE REBELS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was willing to remain in session if it would do any good, but he thought we could very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no rebel Congress could be brought into power before next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that he was satisfied that the rebels would be brought in by fair means or foul, but we can do nothing about this until the time comes.

SENATOR SHERMAN LOOKS FACTS IN THE FACE.

Senator Sherman said one thing was certain, the President is no longer with the Union Party. We must look this fact full in the face. What ever he can do to destroy it he will do ; but in spite of that the Union party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it was never more compact and united than it is to day. He did not fear anything that the President can do against it, with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with him. The Union party can maintain its ascendency. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming elections.

MR. STEVENS AGAIN.

Mr. Stevens said we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize the rebel States to form Constitutions on the principles of universal suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to organize State Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater importance than all the others that had been mentioned.

The resolution to adjourn on the 23rd having been adopted,

Mr. Raymond moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of both caucuses.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he hoped it would be that the people might see how indifferent Congress was to the public good.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE LADIES—ORGANIZATION OF A MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies of this city met at the City Hall yesterday morning, as was appointed, and after adopting suitable resolutions expressive of their determination to carry out the object undertaken, and their feelings in the cause, proceeded to make the necessarry arrangements in view of the intended decoration of Confederate graves this afternoon. It was so arranged that the gentlemen should repair to the Cemetery, on yesterday afternoon, and there prepare the graves of the dead heroes for the reception of the proper decorations, and the ladies are to assemble at 9 o'clock this morning and form garlands, &c. After all these preparations shall have been completed, the ladies and gentlemen will proceed to the City of the Dead, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and there unite in the decoration of the graves of those who gave their lives for our lost and cherished cause.

When the course to be pursued had been agreed on, in view of the large assemblage of ladies there present, and with a knowledge of the feeling by which they were actutuated, Mrs. Dr. DeRosset, one of our esteemed lady residents, arose, and by a few beautiful remarks impressed upon those present the necessity of continuing the good work. She said, let us make this a *permanent* thing. Not only shall we decorate the graves of our lost Confederate heroes on the 21st of July, but upon every anniversary of the victories of the Confederate arms. These beautiful and nobly expressed sentiments, received an echo in every warm and true womanly heart there present, and resulted in enduing them with a determination to act, and to seek continued action in the cause upon which they have embarked.

Mrs. DeRosset, followed up her remarks with a proposition to, then and there, form a Memorial Association, and to proceed at once with the election of officers. This proposition met with the approval of the assembly, and after some little delay, arising from the consideration in choosing, the following ladies were reported as having been chosen :

Mrs. J. E. OAKLEY, President.
Mrs. STACEY VANAMRINGE, Vice President.
Miss BELLE WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Mrs. Col. GASTON MEARES, Corresponding Secretary.
Miss LIZZIE PARSLEY, Treasurer.

Thus permanency has been imparted to the efforts of our noble ladies, and their energies have at last been directed, and are flowing, in the proper channel. Much good will result from their noble efforts, thus given life to by their firm determination and energy, and a feeling of peace will be imparted to many mothers' hearts by the blessed conviction that the graves of their own noble boys are cared for and tended as they should be.

May God reward those noble hearts, who have undertaken this cause, by blessings innumerable and happiness everlasting.

THE CEREMONY OF DECORATING THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES.—Saturday afternoon, the ladies of the Memorial Association and many others, together with a goodly number of male residents, visited the Cemetery, in order to accomplish the object, for which they have been so zealously laboring, that of decorating the graves of our gallant dead. The assemblage amounted, we think, to two or three hundred persons, all animated with but one desire, one object, that of laying upon the last resting place of those heroes, an offering of their heart's gratitude, the decorations which nature has so lavishingly placed at our disposal.

The ladies and gentlemen, immediately on arriving at the Cemetery, proceeded to the spot where the graves of those soldiers, who were natives of other places, are situated. After some little time consumed in clearing the turf from off the mounds, prayers were said by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, which were responded to with a deep Amen, in the hearts of all his hearers.

After the prayers had been said, Major J. A. Engelhard, having been invited by the ladies of the Memorial Association, delivered an address, in which the sacrifices made by the defenders of our lost cause, and the immortal glory won by them, by those sacrifices, were touchingly portrayed. Their claims upon our gratitude were alluded to, and the beautiful expression of the holy love of the fair daughters of the land, by the solemn and impressive scene of placing on their graves appropriate decorations, was averred to be such as to touch the cord of delicate sentiment in the hearts of all.

After the delivery of the address, the work of love was commenced in earnest, the graves of each soldier were visited, and upon each lowly mound were deposited, by delicate and sensitive hands, the wreathes and garlands of evergreen which had been prepared. A beautifully formed cross laid upon the turf beneath which their bones were reposing, called to mind that they were not only soldiers of their dear beloved country, but christian soldiers, many of them no doubt, being soldiers of Christ, and have ere now repaid the reward of their toil.

The graves of those own true, noble sons of Wilmington, who laid down their lives for their beloved land, were also visited, and sylph-like forms, which had once been familiar to eyes, now cold in death, with fervent hearts, bedewed eyes, and loving hands, wreathed the chaplet o'er their heads, and declared them victors, even though we suffer defeat.

The remains of all, who thus yielded their lives for their country's liberties, among which were those of Meares, Parsley, Stevenson, Wright, Rankin, VanBokkelen, Craige, Jacobs, McRee, Wooster, Moore and a host of Wilmington's truest sons, were all visited, and the emblem of their people's appreciation and reverence were placed upon the graves of each.

The ceremony might have been much more protracted had not dark and threatening clouds began to assemble, and the distant mutterings of thunder warned those loving hearts that it was time to depart. They took their leave with feelings somewhat sad, but conscious in the conviction of having paid the tribute their hearts dictated.

The wreathes of laurel which have been laid o'er the heads of our brave, will soon wither, but we know that they have drawn around them the mantle of death, surrounded with glory, and are wrapt up in the immortality of their deeds of renown, performed in that cause, rendered sacred by their sacrifice and sufferings.

ALTERED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—We were shown, yesterday, a specimen of the altered fractional notes which have been going the rounds and have deceived many of the unsuspecting. This specimen was originally a note of the denomination of ten cents, but, with the assistance of a five cent note, it has been so altered by artful and deceptive hands as to warrant its ready passage for the sum of fifty cents. The one shown us was passed upon a gentleman, who received it at the value it is at present made to specify. The skillfulness displayed in its alteration would be commendable were it directed in a more honest and worthy channel.

The 0 on the original note, that of the denomination of ten cents, is allowed to remain, and the 5 on the note, by the assistance of which the alteration is effected, is carefully and neatly pasted over the 1 immediately preceeding the 0, in order to make it appear as 50. This is the case in every place where the figures appear, except in the extreme corners. There the 1 is defaced, as if it were the result of accident.

The note is very deceptive in appearaece, and unless examined closely the deception practiced wiil not be discovered.

Our citizens will do well to scan closely every note of the denomination of fifty cents, and will perhaps have cause to never regret their scrutiny. There are a number of these altered notes now in circulation. Examine closely, and you will be made no dupe, as the deceit practiced can be discovered.

The Veto Message.

We desire to call attention to the veto message of the President returning the Freedmen's Bureau bill without his signature. The message will take rank with his other State papers, which have already marked Mr. Johnson as one of the ablest of our Presidents. Under the head of "Latest News by Mail," will be found an interesting account of the passage of the bill over the veto.

First Appearance of the Cholera in the South.

Trustworthy private telegrams were received in this city yesterday containing the unwelcome intelligence of the arrival at Savannah of the steamship *San Salvador*, from New York, having on board twenty-eight cases of Asiatic Cholera. The *San Salvador*, we believe, sailed from New York about the same time with the *Quaker City*, and the fact that there has been no notable increase of the disease in that city, at the time of her departure, shows the insidious and unaccountable character which usually marks the progress of the scourge.

We learn that General Sickles had also received official intelligence confirming the above, and that, under his orders, the steamer *Cosmopolitan* was to have been dispatched to the Savannah quarantine ground to serve as a hospital ship.—*Charleston Courier, 20th inst.*

We need hardly call the attention of our officials to the above. We know that they are required to know that danger exists. If this information prove true, we cannot be too vigilant here.

THE NEW REVENUE ACT.—Considerable interest having been manifested in regard to the New Revenue Act recently passed by Congress, we clip the following extract from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which affords some information in regard to this important law.

We published some days since, a synopsis of this tariff which goes into effect, as will be seen from the following on the 1st of August.

We should be glad to publish this interesting document, but as it will make a volume of nearly three hundred pages octavo, it is altogether too long for our columns. The synopsis we have heretofore given of the most striking changes from the old law must suffice until the public can purchase the book for themselves, which they will be enabled to do in a very few days. There has been much dispute as to the time when the law is to take effect, the authorities not agreeing in this respect. We telegraphed to the Commissioner yesterday for his decision, and received the following official reply :—"It takes effect August 1st, except as to whiskey and beer, which are to change September 1st."

The Philadelphia Convention.

Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN :—I approve your views and course in regard to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia. It can do no harm for Southern representative men to meet the anti-Radicals of the North in consultation ; on the other hand, much good may result. The South owes it to herself to send delegates, if the right sort of men will go, and if we cannot with proper self-respect harmonize and coalesce, they can come back in honor, if their disposition to peace and harmony is not successful. Northern Radicalism must be put down, and can be, if the true men North and South will meet at Philadelphia in Convention with the right spirit. Light begins to break upon the dark night of gloom, sadness and despair that has been so long upon us, and the bright harbinger of a better day and more prosperous times begins to be indicated by the appearance of the political horizon.

By all means let New Hanover be represented properly in the District Convention to be held at Goldsboro', on the 25th inst. The people in the country are inclined to view this whole movement favorably, but are so busy in their crops and so tired of politics that you need not expect many of them at the proposed meeting in Wilmington next Saturday, to appoint delegates to Goldsboro'. Select the right sort of men, or send none at all. This is due, not only to right and justice, but to the noble war record which Wilmingtou and New Hanover so proudly presents. She is a representative county and wants none but representative men, either to fill her own public offices of honor and profit, or to represent her in Conventions abroad. Select war me —those in preference who were in the war, if you can get them, and if they will not consent, then those who were consistent war men, and not be encumbered with those who were either union shriekers during the war, or resorted to any and every shift and expedient to keep out of the war, and thus to save their hides and tallow from yankee bullets. The war men of the South, now so generally impoverished and in retirement, are the heroes and patriots to rule the day hereafter and to fill important public stations, and these are the men to be sent to the Philadelphia Convention. New Hanover can probably boast of many such, and from that gallant list, let us select our delegates; and when we have a public office, however small to bestow, let it be given to a good soldier, if he will have it. Our officers and soldiers are as yet generally in the back ground, resting from their labors and wounds, or hard at work for subsistence, and are indisposed to come out and compete for office with deserters, skulkers, shirkers and Union shriekers during the war, who are now so numerously seeking to fill our profitable offices. But the day is coming when these unworthy characters must give way to our noble soldiers, whose services are none the less to be hallowed in our hearts and memories because our cause is lost. Desertion and skulking during the war, is to be as much despised now and hereafter, as it was while the war lasted, and our brave officers and soldiers are to be cherished and rewarded in the same degree as if we had succeeded, if in our power to reward them. Doctrines, like these prevail every where in New Hanover, and the popular current in this respect need not be attempted to be set aside or disturbed by any wire working or diplomacy.

PENDER.

July 19th, 1866.

For the Journal.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Messrs. Editors :—

I presume it is a foregone conclusion that North Carolina will send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. So far as I have heard, preparations are being made in almost every district for the selection of delegates, and I have found myself almost alone in doubting the propriety of these preparations.

It being, however, as it seems, a fixed fact that we are to send delegates, the only thing left for us to do, is to be so careful in the selection of them as to ensure a correct representation of the views and feelings of the Southern people. I hope you will continue to impress upon your readers the vital importance of sending only those who are honestly and truly representative men, and men whose character for integrity and ability will give a sure guarantee that our honor in their hands will be as safe from bribery as from chicanery and cajolery. If our people think we were really traitors because of our action in the late war, then let us by all means send men to the National Union Convention who will in the most graceful manner deliver our confession; and for this purpose, if such be the views of North Carolina on the question, we strongly recommend Hon. Thomas Settle, for delegate for the State at large, as qualified by experience at least, for the position. He would perform the task with great unction and greatability.

But if such be not the views of the people of North Carolina; if they be not ready to admit that they were traitors, if they still think their sons and brothers died in a holy, righteous and glorious cause, then I cannot recommend Mr. Settle or any man who thinks with him—for in this view of the case no such man can truly represent them.

The trouble and excitement in the Radical camp, caused by the proposed Convention, have gone far to reconcile me to it. Much has already been done, and I truly hope that it is the beginning only of the end. The resignation of Postmaster General Dennison is a significant fact. The action of the Radical caucus will probably force the resignation of Stanton, Harlan and Speed. If they should withdraw their valuable services from the councils of the country, our people will doubtless bear the loss very calmly, for they have suffered so much that now their sensibilities are somewhat benumbed.

This new demonstration has given the enemy such a great scare, that I think it shows a consciousness of a week point, and thereby affords the strongest argument for pressing it. To me, it is the first of any thing like tangible evidence that the Radicals have any fear of the strength of their hold upon the Northern people. They now evidently think it time to marshal their bands and march in close order and to put down all straggling.

But while dwelling upon these cheering reflections, let us not forget that even the defeat of the Radicals may be purchased at too great a price; that the loss of principal and honor is harder to live under than even Radical rule. We have already lost all, save honor. In the name of Heaven, then let us be especially careful to preserve that unsullied. Whether we preserve it or not, depends upon the character of the delegates we send to the National Union Convention.

July 19th.

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President on Monday returned to the House of Representative the Freedmen's Bureau Bill without his signature, giving his reasons therefor. The message was immediately called up, and the bill passed through each House by the necessary two-thirds vote, over the veto of the President. The following is the message of the President, assigning his reasons for withholding his signature from the bill :

To the House of Representatives:—A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes,'" has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure, which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the national legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now re-affirm them, and the line of policy therein indicated.

The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act of which this bill was intended as amendatory was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime, the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act ? and why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each "State shall be fully restored to its constitutional relations to the government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States ?"

It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of persons and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceeding was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of some such law. Now, however, war has substantially ceased ; the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted ; the courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operations and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred upon the freedmen ; strong and stringent guards, by way of penalty and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals," now that the war has been brought to a close.

The necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate men. Independently of the danger in representative republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers—so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principle, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizens, the question of practical economy earnestly recommends itself to the consideration of the law making power.—With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness.—Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill.

By the laws of the United States and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the rights of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice and judgment of an officer of the bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that under lie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action—the one judicature administered and controlled by civil law, the other by the military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises ? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances.

The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence—such perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history—have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country—demonstrating that the case that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody civil war. While the prevalence of such disorder must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary occurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Besides, the objections which I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage ; and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare—thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression.

It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established. As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the "civil rights bill," now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed as long as it shall remain unrepealed, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act, it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded, through the district courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges are there declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far preferable to those prepared in the present bill ; the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the "parishes of Saint Helana and Saint Luke, South Carolina," were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the tax commissioners, are ratified and confirmed. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, provisions by law are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sale under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the national Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, July 16, 1866.

The New Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.—The cause of the delay by the Senate Post Office Committee in acting upon Governor Randall's nomination for Postmaster General, is said to be that the committee are engaged in investigating certain charges made against him by his political enemies.

Mr. Dennison to Take the Stump Against the President's Policy.

Governor Dennison, while in New York State, whither he goes next week, with his family, will take the stump against Mr. Johnson's policy.—Mr. Seward is also expected to get a rubbing.

The Final Adjournment.

The House to-day, after a lively contest, passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next. The Radicals resorted to every parliamentary expedient to defeat the proposition, so that Congress might continue in session indefinitely. Thad. Stevens, Banks, and Morrill were among those most earnestly opposing an adjournment.—There is little doubt but that the Senate will concur.

Mr. Raymond's Revelation of the Radical Plot.

Mr. Raymond's letter on the revolutionary schemes of the Radicals has created quite a sensation and elicited renewed hostility to him from that quarter. It was commented on freely on the floor of the House to-day in conversation, and some members went so far as to urge that the House ought to take action.